

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 902—Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

[PRICE 6d.]

Statutes of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Wardens' Court.

Between RICHARD ROOKE MICHELL, Plaintiff, and MARIA HANCOCK, Defendant.

IN RE MILL POOL MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 1st day of November last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at Pearce's Royal Hotel, TRURO, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING TWENTY-FOUR (24) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, and the like parts, or shares, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. John Roscorla, solicitor, Penzance; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 30, 1852.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

1 14-in. 10 ft. plunger-pole, with case and stuffing-box.	1 14-in. 9 ft. slide-piece, with blast-hole, case, &c.
1 14-in. 3 ft. H-piece.	1 13-in. 2 ft. clack doorpiece.
1 14-in. 3 ft. clack doorpiece.	1 9-in. 2 ft. do. do.
1 14-in. 6 ft. windhorse.	1 6-in. 5 ft. flange pipe.
	1 6-in. 5 ft. do.

The above are deposited in the timber-yard of Messrs. Hughes and Son, adjoining the Mold Railway Station.—Application to be made to Mr. Robert Williams, mine agent, Mold.—Ty Ucha Mold, Nov. 22, 1852.

MACHINERY FOR SALE, consisting of ONE SHAFT, 4½ inches in diameter; one shaft, 4 inches; 50 ft. of 3-in. shafting, with pedestals and couplings, complete; several spur wheels, and large turned pulleys. The shafts are wrought-iron, and all the MACHINERY IS NEW, and very suitable for saw-mills, &c.—Apply to Messrs. A. Brown, Yates, and Co., Liverpool, where the whole may be seen; or to Mr. R. Douglas, engineer, Stratheden Foundry, near Cupar, Scotland.

CHINA-CLAY WORKS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that CHINA-CLAY WORK, called "HALLAZE CLAY WORK," situate in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of CORNWALL, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Roberts and Co. The sett is very extensive, and possesses great natural advantages for producing China-clay, of which it contains large and inexhaustible beds of good quality; and there is a large and never-failing stream of water running through it. The port of shipment is distant about two miles, and the land carriage is, consequently, trifling. The work is in excellent condition, the pits, pans, &c., being all new; and parties purchasing may have immediate possession. The grant is for 21 years, from 15th December, 1851, at the reserved dues of 8s. 6d. per ton. On payment of 1-15th dues, the purchasers will also be entitled to all stream tin found in the sett, which is likely to be considerable.—Persons wishing to treat for the same, are requested to apply to Capt. B. Roberts, Meleador, St. Stephens, near St. Austell.—Dated St. Stephens, Nov. 15, 1852.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE

LET, OR SOLD, all those valuable and extensive WORKS, known as the "PARK FIELD IRON-WORKS," near WOLVERHAMPTON, together with the MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and HEAT-AND-IRON OVENS, two newly erected CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition, most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works. The mineral property consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines thereon unopened; 57 acres of leasehold land, 54 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines are unopened; and 102 acres of leasehold land, the leases of which expire at various periods. The mines under the same are now being worked. These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business, who would be treated with liberality, and to whom every satisfactory reason will be given for the present proprietary wishing to retire.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 74, Princess-street, Manchester.

SOUTH WALES.—ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

IRON-WORKS, COLLIERIES, AND LANDS TO BE LET (with immediate possession).—THE IRON-WORKS comprise TWO FURNACES, BLAST ENGINE, and HEAT-AND-IRON OVENS, two newly erected CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition, most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works. The mineral property consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines thereon unopened; 57 acres of leasehold land, 54 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines are unopened; and 102 acres of leasehold land, the leases of which expire at various periods. The mines under the same are now being worked. These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business, who would be treated with liberality, and to whom every satisfactory reason will be given for the present proprietary wishing to retire.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 74, Princess-street, Manchester.

ANTHRACITE AND COMMON COAL SEAMS are also in work, with an ENGINE and PLANT ready for instant operations. The anthracite and culm have been well introduced in the shipping market, and there is a large country demand.

The iron and coals are shipped at the Barry Port Wet Docks, to which there is a railway and canal direct from the works, as well as to the Pembrey Station of the South Wales Railway.

N.B. The tenants of the iron-works and collieries may also have a most DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at TRIMSARAN MANSION, beautifully embosomed in wood on rising ground, within a few minutes walk of the works, with to acres of productive PASTURE, ARABLE, and HAY LAND, on which there is a STOCK and CROPE, which may be had at a valuation. The farm and land may be taken alone.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. Henry Jones, Evans Bank, Llanelly; Mr. Benj. Jones, solicitor, Llanelly; or to Mr. Thos. Morgan, Maesgweda, near St. Clears.

EXTENSIVE AND CELEBRATED MINING SETTS, held on 1-20th dues.—THE MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the ASHBURTON TIN AND COPPER MINES ARE FOR SALE, on very favourable terms; and the purchaser may have the SETTS, comprising about one square mile, GRATUITOUSLY.—Apply to Mr. E. Hunt, 75, Cornhill.

GOOD STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, at the CUBERT UNITED MINES, CUBERT, a 36-inch cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, complete, with ONE BOILER (with the exception of bob and gudgeon blocks). The boiler is about 7 tons, and the cylinder, with the principal parts of the engine, are in good condition. May be viewed at the mine, and further information be obtained of the agents, or of Messrs. Hocking and Loam, engineers, Redruth. Tenders to be addressed to J. B. Truscott, secretary to the Cubert United Mines, 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

MINING TESTIMONIAL TO J. H. HITCHINS, ESQ., OF TAVISTOCK.

At a Meeting of gentlemen engaged in Mining enterprise, on the 9th day of October, 1852, at Tavistock, it was resolved,—

That Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., should be recognised as the MINERS' FRIEND, in such a manner as his great energies in support of mining demand, and that a Memorial of the sentiments of his admirers should be presented to him by the subscriptions of his numerous and sincere well-wishers.

The amount subscribed to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock, to the Hitchins' Testimonial Account; or to Mr. H. Peet, Hon. Sec., 20, St. Helen's-place, London.—Subscription lists may be had at the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; or from Mr. Peet.

IMPROVED SYPHON.—F. C. MOUATIS begs to intimate to engineers and the public, that a DRAWING of the SYPHON may be OBTAINED at the office of T. Z. Nein, engraver and printer, 63, New Buildings, North Bridge, Edinburgh, on payment of One Shilling each copy (which may be transmitted in postage stamps); and any additional information will be readily supplied by the patentee.—Earlstown, Nov. 29, 1852.

PUMPS.—URWIN'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, based upon sound hydraulic principles, but new their application, are the most simple and effective pumps yet brought before the public.—William Dodds and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, London, agents for the inventor and patentee, will furnish all information, at whose address a 4-inch pump may be seen in operation.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingsmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, and No. 1, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—South Caradon, Wheal Lovel, Rix Hill, Treviskey and Barriar, Spearne Consols, West Providence, Bedfordford, Merliya, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, and Cobre.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Boringdon Consols, Gonamena, Henneock, Crebor, Wheal Damsel, United Mexican, Coates, Okel Tor, North Tow, Bell and Lannarth, Duke of Cornwall (tin, Bodmin), Devon Kapunda, Santiago de Cuba, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), Bodmin Consols, and North Wheal Trelawny.

Mr. CROFTS has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. CROFTS also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

MR. CROFTS begs to call the attention of his friends to NOUVEAU MONDE and COLONIAL GOLD SHARES. On 19th June last, Mr. CROFTS commenced to prophesy, and has so continued to this date, that "an important advance must take place in these shares sooner or later." They were then $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem, and this week have reached $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. upon $\frac{1}{2}$ paid. Mr. CROFTS predicts a still further and considerable advance in these securities, and has still "special reasons" for the opinion.

Office Hours:—No. 4, King-street, from Half-past Nine till Eleven, and from Three till Five o'clock; No. 1, Finch-lane, from Eleven till Three o'clock.—Dec. 3.

"THE REASON WHY!"

COLONIAL GOLD AND NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD SHARES.

—MR. JAMES CROFTS, referring to his advertisement above, is induced to ask the attention of his friends to some particulars touching the probable intrinsic worth of these shares in reference to the event this week—that of a considerable rise in their value. Mr. CROFTS has been frequently requested, during the last six months, to state reasons for predicting that "an important advance must take place in these shares sooner or later," which, in all cases, he has not hesitated to do by letter, and now thinks the time is come to do so publicly.

The yield of gold, whether from alluvial deposits or its native quartz, both in California and Australia, has thus far exceeded to an immeasurable extent the most sanguine expectations of the most sanguine and best informed mining and mercantile minds, until at last its arrival became reported in cargoes instead of ounces; and one vessel from the gold regions, freighted with the bullion, follows another so rapidly, that a summary of a single week's import more than equals the former production of a whole year; whilst to back this fact, and demonstrate the continuity of supply, the reports of the deposits simply indicate that quantity cannot be defined, but rather that it is unlimited, and can have no bounds assigned to it. In the face of these facts, and in reference to the future in particular, scepticism is useless; whilst who can doubt that greater deposits still exist in unexplored regions, which the enterprise of man will search for and find? Thus it would appear that gold digging—gigantic as it has become already—is still in infancy. The child has become a man—perhaps a giant—perhaps a brooding giant, divested of the fable.

The gold, then, being within the grasp of capital and labour, must enrich primarily England and America, in whose territory so far it is found. Individuals go there, and enrich themselves to an unheard-of degree, though possessing, in most cases, neither capital or skill, "without our special wonder." Why should it not be obvious, then, or why should it be doubted, that companies of individuals with capital, engineering, and all other necessary talent in the "staff" sent out, first-rate management in London, and a complete organisation in every department, must succeed to realise for their shareholders enormous profits? Were there but scanty deposits of gold anywhere, or everywhere, the case would be different; capital would be absorbed without creating any large result. It would be using, as Dr. Johnson (it is best to give the author) expresses it, "a steam-engine to lift a feather." As the matter stands, however, one great element of success exists in the subscribed capital of the two companies indicated, and there may be others equally bond fide, being ample for all purposes, or for the conquering difficulties and delays incident to operations in new countries. The means being (as I humbly conceive) perfect, the end must be unbounded success. The brief past has become an indicator of a long future. No man who can state final results; every one does not either imagine or appreciate their importance.

Having now given my "reasons why" I recommend investments in COLONIAL GOLD AND NOUVEAU MONDE SHARES, it remains for me also to state, as the result of experience, that adventures in mines require no more than the usual amount of caution on the part of the capitalist; the operations of these companies are open to all. The statements here advanced by me may readily be tested; and the more experience and judgment the capitalist can bring to bear upon the question, the better for him.

The choice of an agent for carrying out his operations depends upon himself. Mr. CROFTS, Cornhill, dates 27th Nov. 1852.

P.S. Since the above was written, Mr. CROFTS is informed that his statements respecting the probable prospective value of these shares is most understated; but he is content to rest his opinions upon convictions of his own, candidly set forth.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agnes Consols	Great Bryn Consols	Tavy Consols
Alfred Consols	Leeds Consols	Trevelyan and Barriar
Ally-Crib	Leeds Town Consols	Trevelyan
Anglo-Californian	Lelant Consols	Trevelyan
Balmoe	Levant	Trevelyan
Bedford United	Mary Ann	Trevelyan
Bell and Lannarth	Merliya	Trevelyan
Bicton Consols	Michell	United Mines (Tavistock)
Black Craig	Molland	United Mines (Gwca.)
Bodmin Consols	Moslyn	Venton
Boswell Downs	Nantegollan	Wellington
Brewer (Copper)	Nant-y-Car	West Abraham
Britannian Gold and	Neptune	West Alfred Consols
Burra Burra (Australia)	North Levant	West Caradon
Caradon Wood (Illa)	North Frances	West Darlington
Carsons Creek	North Pool	West Stray Park
Cathedral	North Stafford Coal	West Phoenix
Carn Brea	North Wh. Trelawny	West Providence
Cwm Efrin	Nouveau Monde	West Trevelyan
Cyprae Consols	Oreseed	Wheal Buller
Clive	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Wheal Carn
Comford	Penhale Consols	Wheal Catherine
Condurrow	Penhale Consols	Wheal Clifford
Cool's Kitchen	Phoenix Great Consols	Wheal Golden
Cornwall	Rix Hill	Wheal Hatwork
Cradock Moor	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Langford
Devon Burra Burra	Silver Valley	Wheal Lannarth
Devon and Courtenay	Sourton Consols	Wheal Lovel
Devon Consols North	South Frances	Wheal Russell
Dolcoath	South Caradon	Wheal Samsen
Duke of Cornwall	South Cornwall	Wheal Squire
East Alfred Consols	South Cornwall	Wheal Tryphema
East Black Craig	St. Agnes Beacon	Wheal Trelawny
East Margaret	St. Aubyn and Grylla	Wheal Trelawny
East Pool	St. Ives Consols	Wheal Trelawny
East Setaon and Maude	South of Scotland	Wheal Trelawny
East Wheal Russell	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Trelawny
Egnair Lee Garreg	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Trelawny
Gonamena	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Trelawny
Great Setaon Consols	Tees Side	Wheal Trelawny
Great Work	Trebrunn	Wheal Trelawny
Great Wheal Alfred	Trevelyan	Wheal Trelawny
Great Wheal Badden	Trelawny Tincroft	Wheal Trelawny

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway. Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the Kingdom within the shortest notice.—Dec. 3, 1852.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER.

MR. REYNOLDS, No. 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, in the CITY OF LONDON, and No. 23, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their kind and liberal support, which has far exceeded his expectations, and begs to inform them that he continues to transact business in the PURCHASE and SALE of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also FOREIGN STOCKS and SECURITIES of ALL KINDS; BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES and SECURITIES, MINING SHARES, &c. Mr. Reynolds also begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has a thorough practical knowledge of mining in all its various stages, having been connected with the management of Mines and Mining Property upwards of 20 years, and is in constant communication with the owners and agents of mines in the United Kingdom, and therefore in a position at all times to give the best information relative to established mines, as well as to the merit of any new undertakings brought before the public. Mr. Reynolds further begs to state that his charges on business transacted by him are strictly conformable to those made by other duly authorised Brokers of the City of London.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 35, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the principal list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any shares quoted in that list.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Bedford United	Trevelyan
Tremayne	East Darren	Trevelyan
West Providence	Wheal Margaret	Trevelyan
Great Devon Consols	Lewis	Trevelyan
South Frances	Tincroft	St. John del Rey
Wheal Setaon	South Tamar	Cobre

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

North Vale of Towy	East Basset	Tamar Consols
North Damsel	Mary Anne	West Basset
Wheal Grenville	East Russell	Halnamming
Trefusis West Towan	Kilbricken	Wheal Neptune

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

INVESTMENTS.—GOOD AND SAFE DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, at present prices, will give purchasers from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. per annum. The subscribers have always on SALE SHARES in the BEST and SAFEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in mines which will soon pay dividends, and with prospects of early and considerable improvement.—James Stevens Tripp and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. RYE is a BUYER in the following MINES, viz.:—West Providence, Gonamena, Mendip Hills, Tremayne, Trevelyan and Barriar, Trevelyan, West Caradon, and Cradock Moor.—Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, Established 13 years.

BURTON MUMFORD and SON, No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, MINING COMMISSION BROKERS, are instructed by their principals to TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Clive, Cwm Darren, Devon Kapunda, East Setaon and Maude, Great Wheal Alfred, Herodfoot, Lelant Consols, Mary Ann, Merliya, Neptune, South Caradon, Speedwell, South of Scotland, Trevelyan, Tavy, Tremayne, Whitford, Wheal Neptune, and Wheal Setaon.

MINING OFFICES.—THE LONDON OFFICES for the following

MINES are at 23, Threadneedle-street, City:—

North Buller	Wheal Uny	Clyjah and Wentworth
Wheal Harriett	Boiling Well	

Where plans and reports of the above mines may be inspected. EDWARD KING, Secretary.

MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is solicited by a number of shareholders in mines to go THROUGH CORNWALL and DEVON, to EXAMINE and REPORT on such MINES as are pointed out to him. Should others wish to be furnished with PRIVATE GENUINE REPORTS, Mr. ENNOR will do so to the best of his abilities, on their handing him authority.—Letters will find him at Camelford post-office up to Saturday, the 11th inst.; Liskeard, Wednesday, 15th; Callington, Saturday, 18th; Tavistock, Monday, 20th; Christow Mine, Exeter, Tuesday, 21st. Charges will be moderate for mines in these districts.

MESSRS. STEWART, PIM, KINCAID, and WHITE, AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ESTATES IN IRELAND, are prepared to afford to persons desirous of making investments in land the FULLEST PARTICULARS, obtained from personal inspection, of many eligible circumstances estates entrusted to them for sale in the above court. Offices, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; and 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

THE IRON TRADE.—A COMPANY is in course of FORMATION, for the purpose of WORKING, on the Coast-book Principle, a VALUABLE ROYALTY, in the county of CUMBERLAND, abounding with rich HEMATITE IRON ORE. The capital to be raised is £30,000, in paid up shares of £1 each; but a limited number only will be issued in the first instance, in scrip certificates to holders, of not less than five shares each, which will carry a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of issue. Prospectuses and full particulars of the undertaking may be seen at the office of the company, 30, Bucklersbury.—London, Dec. 3, 1852.

MANAGER FOR IRON-WORKS.—WANTED, a RESIDENT MANAGER, fully capable of managing an extensive iron-works in Monmouthshire, South Wales. He must be well conversant with business, and be able to give unexceptionable references and testimonials as to his qualifications. A person having a knowledge of engineering would have a preference.—Applications to be made by letter, addressed to "M. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

BAR-IRON AND MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—About EIGHTY TONS of WELSH BAR, ASSORTED, for which TENDERS will be RECEIVED, now lying at Pentuan, Cornwall; and TWENTY SHARES in the ROCKS and TREVELYAN MINES at £4 10s. per share. Address, Mr. Warrford, St. Austell, Cornwall.

LANDS IN AUSTRALIA.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF SELLING, or PURCHASING LANDS in either of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES will communicate, by post, preliminary particulars and terms to Mr. Whitington, land, monetary, and assurance agent, No. 2, New Broad-street, City, London.

TO AUSTRALIAN GOLD COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN who has had many years' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the REDUCTION and AMALGAMATION of GOLD ORES, would be glad to MEET with AN ENGAGEMENT in some company formed to work the gold mines of Australia. The most satisfactory references can be given as to ability, integrity, &c.—"M. V.," Post-office, Bodmin, Cornwall.

VALUABLE PATENTS, in SUCCESSFUL OPERATION HERE, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in FRANCE, BELGIUM, and HOLLAND.—Apply to "Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINERS, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a NEW PUMPING ENGINE, equal in power to one with a cylinder of 42 in. diameter. It is well arranged, and the quality of the workmanship is good.—May be seen on application to P. R. Jackson, Salford Rolling-mill, Manchester.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the LEASE of 130 acres in the SWANSEA VALLEY, containing an aggregate thickness of 50 ft. of COAL, and 10 ft. of IRONSTONE, which are well proved on the adjoining properties.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Barber and Bassett, civil engineers and mineral agents, Cardiff, or Newport, Monmouthshire.

STEAM-COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET.—outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struvel, Swansea, Glamorgan-shire.

SOUND INVESTMENT.—CHYPRAE CONSOLS MINE.—TWENTY SHARES in this valuable and improving MINE, which has regular and increasing sales of tin, TO BE SOLD, at a great sacrifice, the present holder of the same being about to emigrate.—Apply, by letter only, "Vintor," care of Messrs. Barker and White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED (496th) PARTS, or SHARES, in the TREVELYAN SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of St. Ives, near Liskeard, and in the centre of a good mining locality.—For all particulars, apply to P. R. Roskilly, Liskeard.

TREMOLLET DOWNS.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES TO BE SOLD in this promising concern, surrounded by mines of the most profitable description. The lowest terms 5s. per share.—Address, "A. B. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

BALNOON.—FIFTY SHARES FOR SALE for the BEST OFFER sent to "X. Y. Z.," Mr. O. S. 516, Regent-street, by Tuesday morning next. They are raising tin in this mine from a lode worth £200 per fathom, and the shares selling this day (Dec. 3) at £9, each 940th will, probably, be worth £20 each in a month.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above-named Company. Also SHARES in the NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—Apply to Messrs. Morgan and Co., sharebrokers, Norwich.

"THE REASON WHY"

PORT PHILIP GOLD MINE SHARES are recommended, in preference to COLONIAL GOLD, as that there is NO FURTHER and the same is made up of pure gold; and they possess the advantages of the same count.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A proud event, as connected with the dissemination of liberal principles in the management of those institutions established for the purpose of securing, in case of death, something for the survivors to fall back upon, took place on Tuesday, at the second annual general meeting of proprietors of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION—GEORGE BIRMINGHAM, Esq., in the chair,—at their offices in Pall Mall. Mr. THOS. H. BAYLIS (the manager) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN observed that it was at all times interesting to watch the progress of new institutions, more particularly when surrounded with difficulties and opposition; he congratulated them on their position, being satisfied that all present would be highly gratified with the report which would then be read to them. The Manager then read the report, which announced a very large increase in the income, the formation and consolidation of many valuable agencies in various parts of the country, and the continually increasing confidence of the public in its principles and management.

It was shown that new premiums, amounting to £3817. 1s. 7d., have been added during the last 12 months to the former income of the association, amounting to £2022. 15s. 9d., the total of which was in this, the second year of its existence, £5839. 17s. 4d., arising from 392 policies, assuring £22,467, a circumstance in itself so encouraging, that the directors abstained from making any comment upon it. In reference to their numerous agents, the directors were gratified in being enabled to report how deeply they were indebted for the very great zeal and ability with which the principles and objects of the association had been by them asserted and defended, in opposition to the vigorous and unjust attacks levelled at the reputation of young life assurance companies generally, by those of older date. Indeed, to their respectability and indefatigable exertions might, in a great measure, be attributed the present enviable and unprecedented position of the association.

The directors could not leave this subject without expressing their conviction, that by means of experienced and energetic agents alone, aided by public advocacy, could the operations of a life assurance institution be materially and permanently extended and maintained. They had on all occasions endeavoured to cultivate the very best feeling and confidence of those acting on their behalf; and, notwithstanding the insidious attempts of some of the older institutions to destroy their faith in the Trafalgar, and press them into their own service, they were not aware that as yet any such attempt had been successful; but, on the contrary, the most satisfactory result continued to distinguish their correspondence, which was better and more substantially illustrated by the large amount of business furnished through their exertions. In order to make known the principles and capabilities of the association, and to afford the public opportunities of becoming familiar with their practicality and necessity, meetings had been held and lectures delivered in various parts of England, accompanied with the best results; and the directors felt themselves especially called upon to express their high approval of a lecture delivered by John Smith, Esq., of Liverpool, a gentleman of great respectability and influence, to a numerous and attentive audience, in the important town of Sheffield.

The directors were enabled at their last annual meeting to announce to the shareholders that the whole number of the shares—viz.: 25,000, representing the entire capital of £50,000, of which 237,500 remained untouched, but is at all times available for the purposes of the association, should occasion require—had been subscribed for in the short period of seven months, by a most extensive and influential proprietary; and the confidence entertained by the shareholders and public generally will be best understood from the fact, that the shares were not then to be obtained, except at a large premium.

The number of policies lapsed by death was six, assuring, in the aggregate, £3000, which sum, being deducted from the premiums received, left a large balance in favour of the association. The directors, with a view to place before the meeting the correct financial position of the association, had a balance-sheet prepared, showing the transactions from the 24th June, 1851, to the 24th June, 1852; and also a supplemental one, which extended from the 25th June, 1852, to the 30th September last, both of which, having been audited and approved, were presented as part of their report.

The first of these for the 12 months showed—Balance at bankers', and cash in office, £2022. 15s. 9d.; paid-up capital, £4937. 10s. 2d.; life premiums, £5262. 13s. 8d.; annuity premiums, £400; deposit account, £20,398; investigation fees, £61. 15s.; profit and loss, £79. 15s. 11d.—£33,418. 2s. —By loans advanced on interest, £20,297. 19s. 6d.; stamps, £194. 13s. 6d.; dividends, £100. 13s. 9d.; rent and taxes, £522. 0s. 4d.; printing and stationery, £713. 15s. 9d.; salaries, directors' fees, and auditors, £2387. 18s. 8d.; brokerage, commission, &c., £1532. 9s. 1d.; furniture, fittings, &c., £701. 17s. 6d.; advertisements, £711. 10s. 9d.; law charges, £411. 11s. 7d.; life losses, £1600; medical fees, £198. 9s.; general expenditure, postage, travelling, agencies, allowances, household expenses, and sundries, £758. 7s. 6d.; leaving balance of £2859. 16s. 11d. In the second, or three months' account, the life premiums were £2267. 11s. 11d.—a sum not very far from half the above received in the whole 12 months, and exhibited clearly the growing influence and sound financial position of the institution. The directors recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital, payable on and after 15th December next.

The report then referred with peculiar satisfaction to the formation of the Unity Fire Insurance Association, a company which combined the interests, influence, connections, and co-operation of the three kindred life offices—viz., the Professional, Trafalgar, and Waterloo; three offices already possessing in the aggregate a constituency composed of more than 10,000 persons, the power and certainty of whose exertions to make success sure in any enterprise in which they might cordially engage must be apparent to every one. The directors of the Trafalgar Life Assurance Association were gratified to state that good effects had already accrued from this connection; for, by the Unity undertaking a share of the expenditure, the two offices being carried under one roof, the expenses of rent, taxes, and other incidental outgoings, were mutually divided between them. Further, the establishment of the Unity had added vastly to the energies and efficiency of the several agencies, by stimulating them into new channels of usefulness and advantages, and necessarily enlarging the sphere of operations of the Trafalgar.

Finally, in reviewing the prospects, present and future, of the association—in estimating the important and manifest influence, strength, and stability, which is unquestionably possessed and commanded in its numerous and substantial proprietary—in appreciating the effects and progress of the new and valuable principles which guided and distinguished its transactions; and in a perfect reliance upon the determination of every one, however connected with it, whether as shareholders, agents, or medical referees, to contribute to and insure its imperishable usefulness and success, the directors entertained a confidence in which all must share—that the Trafalgar was destined not only to realise profit and advantage to its shareholders and insurers, but in due time to confer inestimable benefits upon the community at large.

The chairman then observed, that the shareholders were told at the last meeting that it was the conviction of the directors and others, well enabled to judge, that their exertions would be successful; and, from the events of the past year, he now believed they would prove pre-eminently so, as everything tended to show to what success they were likely to attain. The policies named in the report as obtained during the past year amount only to 567, although the number in reality was 726; the difference being, those still under consideration, and not decided upon. It had been fixed as a principle, by many eminent actuaries, that when an assurance office obtained an amount assured of £50,000, it must make progress; and it would be seen, on reference to the report, how nearly they had passed the Rubicon, and reached that amount which would place them beyond contingencies. They had now, in round numbers, an income of 10,000 per annum, for which they had paid something less than 14,000; and, when compared with our largest and most important attempts at moral advancement, or with private commercial undertakings, this was no dear purchase; and he trusted the meeting would evince the appreciation they felt of their position, by their unanimous sanction of the report. He then alluded to the attacks by some of the old assurance companies on the offices recently established, and deprecated in strong, but very proper, terms the direct falsehoods and perversion of facts, of which they must have been fully aware. They had been charged with fraud, ignorance, and want of capital; but he believed these base assertions, instead of injuring them, would advance their interest, by calling the attention of the public to the subject; incite to investigation, from which, when truth was their basis, they were sure to come out triumphant. In calling attention to their progress, as compared with the old companies, allusion was particularly made to a special general meeting of the "Equitable," on June 17 last, when a committee of five was appointed, "to ascertain whether any plan could be recommended for more effectually carrying out the original principles on which the society was constituted more advantageous to the assured, and inviting to the public;" and during the discussion it was urged, "that unless some alterations were made in the constitution of the society, and fresh attractions held out to the public, the very solvency of the society, the capital of which, nevertheless, amounted to eight millions, would be endangered by the small number of new insurers, amounting last year to no more than 105; as well as by the large number of members; among whom it is stated that there are no less than 800 persons seventy years of age, and upwards, whose lives would naturally drop in within the course of a few years." The chairman analysed a great many other points of the report in a masterly manner, for which our space is insufficient, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Liverpool, the gentleman alluded to in the report, said he perfectly agreed with it, which was one, he thought, that should pass unanimously. He was not very eager when the projected principles of assurance which they now supported came under his notice, but he had closely investigated the subject, and it now had his warmest concurrence. He entered into a humorous representation of the contrast between the old offices and the new; the former of which, instead of reviving the latter, should, for their own sakes, have followed the advance of society, and the views of the Trafalgar Association.

Mr. BAYLIS (the actuary) also, in an eloquent speech, supported the motion: he showed how much might be done by bodies of men converting themselves into mutual associations similar to theirs. He particularly alluded to the Odd Fellows and Foresters, about 300,000 strong, with an

income of £40,000 per annum, and yet there was no security for them; and strenuously urged that it was perfectly competent in the people themselves, and only wanted the will, to supersede the Poor Laws and annihilate pauperism.

Mr. LANE said that, notwithstanding they had been, among other things, accused of want of capital, it was a fact not generally known that the principal number of the offices of the early part of the present century had commenced with but little capital, and had proceeded for periods differing from 6 to 12 years before they had succeeded in obtaining anything like the amount of income the Trafalgar now received, after only two years' transactions. The report was then unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors (Messrs. GEORGE BIRMINGHAM and ROBERT GARLAND) were then re-elected, as were also the auditors, Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and ALFRED C. TATHAM. The thanks of the meeting were voted severally to the directors, auditors, medical officer, manager, actuary, solicitor, agents, and the other officers, with acclamation, during which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Geo. HINDS, Rev. J. BUCKPIT, Capt. DOMANBY, Messrs. TRULON, MARSHALL, BAYLIS, TATHAM, and others, in a very effective manner—to do justice to which our space is inadequate.

Mr. T. BAYLIS, the manager, very forcibly called attention to the principles on which the association was based, the objects of its formation, the unreserved manner in which every information was given, the open admission of the press, by which their position and financial statements were publicly made known, and concluded with a striking contrast as between their management and public advantages and those of the older companies. The whole proceedings conveyed a gratifying conviction that through the dissemination of the real value of life assurance by the new companies, particularly on the Trafalgar principle, the system was rapidly extending; while the monopoly by the old companies, from which the public reaped so little good, was being gradually destroyed.

Original Correspondence.

AMERICAN IRON DUTIES AND MANUFACTURE.

Sir,—Confirmatory of the paragraph sent you last week, from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, is the following from the same source, subsequently come to hand:—

"Washington, Nov. 13.—Mr. Corwin has not yet returned; and it is presumed that the annual letter of the secretary to Congress on the state of the finances is not yet prepared. The last annual report appeared to be the production of the Pennsylvania Iron. It had a good deal to say about iron, and the importance of raising the duty on it; but times are so much changed that the secretary himself will, doubtless, repudiate all such views. It is still hoped, and by some surmised, that he will adhere to the old song about the restoration of *ad valorem* duties, as the only means of advancing the prosperity of the country generally, and that of the iron men particularly. But Mr. Corwin cannot consider the iron men of any political importance to him, or to the Whig party at this juncture; and I doubt much whether they will be again consulted. Pennsylvania iron is in as much demand, and pays labour and capital as well as California gold. The increase of the price of iron is no temporary matter. There are permanent causes for its rise, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic. The demand for rail road iron will be on the increase in this country for years to come. The tables are now turned on the iron men. It is seriously proposed to exempt railroad iron from duty entirely, either for the limited term of five years or permanently. The railroad interests, both of the new and the old States, will be greatly promoted by this measure, and the internal trade and production of this country greatly encouraged by it. If it be not carried by the present Congress, it will be by the next one, if it shall be found that the amount of duty can be spared from the revenue."

It seems that the combined effect of the advance in iron on this side, and of duties across the Atlantic, is assuming the very natural development of reviving the domestic iron manufacture of the United States. For instance, we find such intelligence as the following in the items of news transmitted by the *Africa*, and which you can reprint for the edification of the British iron trade—*calat quantum*:—"It is stated that Shoenberger, the oldest ironmaker in Pennsylvania; Rhey, Matthews, and Co., of Pittsburgh; and a number of enterprising capitalists in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, are organizing a company with \$1,000,000 capital, to embark very extensively in the manufacture of iron rails at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. East India Chambers, Dec. 2. G. BAILEY TOMES.

OIL FROM LONDON CLAY—A TRICK!

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your excellent Journal, to put the public on their guard against a rather ingenious fraud, which is being practiced by a man of genteel bearing, middle stature, and moderately stout, with black hair—his face pimpled with red spots, and about 40 years of age. He pretends to be a professional man, sometimes an artist, sometimes as a medical practitioner, devoting his leisure to chemical pursuits. He professes to have a remarkable hair dye; and, if that subject does not satisfy, he has a still more wonderful discovery, a mode of generating an oil out of a substance never used for that purpose. After several interviews, and much mystery, he assures his victim that he is wholly acting under the advice of friends, and is in fear of being laughed at by them if he does not exactly abide by their recommendations, now that he has a discovery in his hands that may make a fortune. After perhaps several visits, and much of this sort of conversation, he is at last so candid and confiding as to observe in strict confidence that he generates the oil from London clay, and would not say that he would not take £500 for his secret, if the money were laid down before him. He goes on to observe that it arose out of the accidental getting of some clay into his galvanic apparatus, that caused him to repeat experiments leading to the successful discovery of this wonderful result! He then shows a small sample of the precious oil, produced at the low price of 1s. per gallon! If he finds a dupe, no caution can save him from being taken in; for, as a last resource, he will get him to become the purchaser of air-pumps, electro-galvanic medical apparatus, &c., and then post off to the optician to obtain the trade commission on the sale. Opticians, and other dealers in philosophical apparatus will, therefore, be careful to pay no money for any such contrivances until perfectly satisfied that it is a *bona fide* transaction. I enclose my address.—Orr VICTORIAN, Dec. 1. P.S. The party in question gives the fictitious name of "Stevenson."

IMPROVEMENTS IN COAL-PIT ROPES.

Sir,—Observing a paragraph in your Journal of Nov. 20, under the above heading, professing to introduce a novelty in the manufacture of ropes, by making them *taper*, I must beg the favour of a space for my comments, to prevent any wrong impression that may otherwise result from the notice alluded to. Your correspondent has evidently fallen into error, or must be ignorant that the plan so glowingly set forth is exceedingly old. The method of tapering ropes has been treated on in a work on the subject, and the purposes of application enumerated, and I have at various times resorted to this mode of manufacture with success upwards of 20 years ago, and since, as have many other makers, so that the registration of the process is needless, and it would have been well had the patentees sought further into the matter previous to incurring an unnecessary expense.—J. B. WILSON: Haydock, Nov. 25.

The Rope-maker's Guide. By Richard Russell. London: 1854.

DELBROCK'S AUTOGENOUS SOLDERING.

Sir,—Having recently noticed that some of your correspondents appear interested in this process, I beg to hand you a few remarks,—and although I have no means of ascertaining the exact date of the specification, I think it may be safely relied upon that the patent has expired, and that it is not "under 10 years' old," as stated to be supposed by you, in your Notices to Correspondents, on Nov. 13 last. From circumstances within my recollection, I have no doubt, that if in May, the patent was, at least, taken out in 1838; and I perfectly well remember, about the month of April, 1842, a paper being read at the Society of Arts, from which it would naturally be inferred that considerable experience in the patent had then taken place. It was stated as having been proved, after long investigation, that no galvanic action ensued as when two metals were brought in contact, as is the case in common soldering,—that the process had been found most economical, and the material more durable. A portable gas generator, with bellows and blow-pipe attached, take the place of fire-pot and hot iron; and I think, in the absence of more certain information, the above facts would warrant its use with perfect safety,—I should have no hesitation in doing so. Camden Town, Dec. 1. FLEMISTON.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MANIA.

Sir,—It has been acknowledged since the days of the *Stagyrta*, that to be staggered with wonders, is one of the strongest of human propensities. The marvellous is the great parent of mania. Wonderful discoveries and talents always have wonderful effects, because when anything exceeds the understanding, that faculty becomes useless, and a far more magnificent range of capacities dominate over what is called an excitement. We have one just now. In the marvellous city of New York a ship of marvellous size is building, to contain engines of marvellous bulk, to perform the wonderful feat of crossing the Atlantic with wonderfully little cost. All Europe is already raving with claims; and I perfectly well remember, about the month of April, 1842, a paper being read at the Society of Arts, from which it would naturally be inferred that considerable experience in the patent had then taken place. It was stated as having been proved, after long investigation, that no galvanic action ensued as when two metals were brought in contact, as is the case in common soldering,—that the process had been found most economical, and the material more durable. A portable gas generator, with bellows and blow-pipe attached, take the place of fire-pot and hot iron; and I think, in the absence of more certain information, the above facts would warrant its use with perfect safety,—I should have no hesitation in doing so. Camden Town, Dec. 1. FLEMISTON.

when brought into use, will, by an aggregate of little economies, yield a public yearly saving equal to the interest of the National Debt; and yet when they are told that some thousand miles off in some other country, there is something wonderful, immediately they fall into a mania altogether, and gaze like oysters. We had a gold mine in the same way from the same quarter, waited by a soft west wind. Watched by the genial warmth of professors or colonists, incubating ovi-deposits of quarts, the public mania rose in cresting waves at the private call, and the professors, or what not, sitting upon the froth, sold bags of wind, like Lepid and witches, for hard cash, to those who had the mania to buy, or still to hope on, proud of the "plethora" of capital which had procured the honour. We have seen El Dorados spring suddenly upon beneath our feet, and the knowledge of them generally "diffused" by advertisement in every provincial journal in every corner, however distant, of the Kingdom; but here the little act of selling a little ounce of gold would have dissolved the enchantment, and stopped the grandeur of a mania. Craddock's engines are not prodigies either of gold or brass, bursting from a forehead completely armed. They are merely an accumulation of those units of economy out of which all real and not marvellous wealth is formed. They appeal to the capacity for sense, not the capacity for folly, and, therefore, are no wonder. To compare their merits with wonders, needs the exercise of the slow faculties by which a schoolboy over his slate investigates some remarkable result which excites his wonder, such as a quotient to pay larger than the dividend, or a product of multiplication which is smaller than the original sums multiplied. He has to find out his mistake, and get right at last, with no loss but that of his labour. For want of using the same labour, full-grown men, under mania, lose a great deal more. It has been said men are but children of a larger growth—so large, in fact, that I imagine the misfortune is that no slates large enough can be found for them. Nov. 20. DAVID MURSHET.

MR. MURSHET ON MR. GIBBON'S PLANS.

Sir,—There can be no doubt, I think, that the changes advocated by Mr. Murshet would be productive of great benefit in many respects. He does not advance crude, ill-digested theories, but deals with principles which have their foundation on a broad basis,—that of truth. But their progress (in the North, at least) will, I fear, be very slow; not that there are any natural barriers of moment to contend with. But the prejudices, the fixed habits and customs, that will be arrayed against them will present a formidable front. And when these are backed by that specious monster—Economy—we may almost despair of making any impression on their ranks. True, Mr. Murshet endeavours to prove, with respect to that "Economy" which is the number of pits to a given area—that it is a false economy to limit their number, as they are the North. Yet it will require a prophet indeed to convert our great viewers to this doctrine.

Whoever takes a glance at the great collieries in the North will discover the unpleasant fact, that in many cases steam-engines are erecting at the bottom of the pits, for the purpose of conveying the coals from distances still more remote than heretofore. And when we reflect that those engines are substituted for pits, it becomes a question worth asking—How far can we proceed with one or two pits? Are there any limits assigned to the area to be worked? Already we have works which extend to a distance of three miles from the shaft, a distance that would be pronounced by many to be much too great.

It is well known that we have of late years immensely increased the quantity of air in our mines; but have we increased their general safety at all in proportion? Have we in those mines producing explosive gas had fewer explosions? And in those where carbonic acid abounds, have we provided a sufficient amount of pure air to insure the health of the miners employed in them? Those questions can only be answered in the negative. The deplorable explosions we have had speak but too loudly on one point; and, with respect to the other, it is a significant fact that many collieries in the district are much overcrowded with workmen, while others cannot procure an adequate supply; and the reason invariably given for this anomaly is—"Oh, we cannot live at such and such collieries, the air is so bad, we would be done working, superannuated in a very few years."

Now, do those facts not sufficiently prove that we are travelling in a wrong direction? We have gone on increasing our supply of air, and in the same proportion extended the area worked by our pits; and also increased the number of districts to be worked at the same time in one pit, in order to supply the increased quantity of air drawn to bank in one day, which necessitates that division of the main column of air into a great number of splits; so that as we have increased our power, we have extended and complicated the machine, till the wonder is, not that it goes wrong, but that it does not offend go wrong.

No wonder that the cry is still raised—Give us more air, introduce the steam-jet, or some other vagary, and sweep away all our ills at once; but this will not do. Truly does Mr. Murshet say "that he who thinks that the steam-jet will benefit us at sea, is like a man who thinks that a steam engine will benefit us on land." To discuss the relative merits of the furnace and steam-jet; but if it is a little better than the steam-jet, while it diverts the attention of the public from really useful plans, which would remove the dangers we are beset with in a rational, easy, but (for them) too simple way. Durham, Nov. 14. B. R.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Sir,—"Argus" must be very reluctant to admit the truth, to induce him to assert that my reply to his communication of the 28th inst. does not rebut any part of what he advanced on the above subject; and it is nothing to his purpose that he gives one instance of alleged delusion in mining projects. My letter went to show there are reasons why some mines in their comparative infancy may possess a greater present and prospective value than others which have to a certain extent been productive; and I am not aware that I failed in my endeavour.

If the four mines to which I have alluded had been continually obtruded on public notice, or the prices which they have progressively borne been foisted on your Mining Share List, your correspondent, or any friend to legitimate adventure, might reasonably complain, but the very contrary is the fact; and every quotation of price, which from time to time has appeared in your Journal, has been justified and represented by actual business done and transfer of interest. With respect to his allusion that I should name these mines, I do not at present deem it necessary, or that there is occasion for me to do so; neither do I feel that I can be called upon to reply to general observations; but it is sufficient for me now to repeat that they were commenced, and are in progress, without parade. The prospectuses, which were for "private circulation," did not contain any "flattering or delusive statements." The shareholders, who are comparatively few in number, after due consideration, eagerly responded. The whole amount was subscribed; and as a most convincing proof of their confidence, in the instance of one of the mines, which has been at work 16 months, the original proprietors at the general meeting, in July last, availed themselves of the pre-emption to which they were entitled, and took up the remainder of the shares fully satisfied that the statements made at the commencement were corroborated by the indications and progressive state of the works. To use a paraphrase, "The mines were all before them where to choose." Others were in existence, but they selected these; and it seems rather presumptuous for "Argus" to imagine they are not quite as capable of judging for themselves as he for them. Indeed, he appears to be a self-elected censor and "Sir Oracle" of the mining world; and it must be very flattering to him to receive such fulsome adulation from "his numerous correspondents," who he states request his interference in such matters; but if argues little for their own powers, to request another to do what they should do themselves, if they are interested in the subject.

"Argus" has an undoubted right to form any opinion he thinks proper on the value of a mine, but he has none to imagine fraud, because he sees that shares in certain mines are realising prices to which he considers they are not entitled. He, therefore, alludes to these mines as "new rigs," and affirms that he has no compunction in saying, that "trickery" has been resorted to, which is unjust, and unworthy of him, as a man who professes to love justice for its own sake; for, after such a sweeping charge, he does not hesitate to mention several instances of most disreputable manner, the public to infer they are all involved with those in which he says trickery has been practised. So little is this the case, that all these four mines are vigorously at work, with most flattering prospects, and giving employment in their respective localities, which proves that they cannot justly be included in the list of those in which he says the money expended has been awfully sacrificed—in fact, he has written at random, which is much to be deprecated, considering that he is bringing charges against men whose characters are as dear to them as his own to himself.

Although I agree with the strictures of "An Englishman" on the style of "A Shareholder's" letter (for it is a sermon without dignity), yet "An Englishman" can "behold the mote that is in his brother's eye, without considering the beam that is in his own." The style of his communication is equally objectionable; and his quotation from Pope, and his comparison of Cervantes' dogmatic hero, quite inappropriate. "A Shareholder's" letter may be offensive; but contains no lie. "Argus" (of Truro) is the personification of the renowned Knight De la Mancha, and "A Shareholder" the Biscayan defending himself against an ill-natured and undeserved attack upon property in which he is largely interested. If he be the individual I imagine him, I am a great deal more correct as to his identity, you, Mr. Editor, can see both "Argus" and "An Englishman" that, instead of his being a "new correspondent" entering into the field of controversy, he is a very old one of your Journal, and who is, as you are aware, well conversant in mining matters.

It is not, however, necessary that I should take up the cudgels in his defence, as he is capable of defending himself against such opponents as "Argus" and "An Englishman." Indeed, I should not have considered it requisite to have noticed the letter of "An Englishman," but that, in his very laboured communication, he makes allusion to the "Stag Market"—an association which is entirely gratuitous, and which no one has a right to make me a presumption. London, Nov. 22. BERNARDOS.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

Sir,—In your correspondent "Legitimate's" attempt at wit, he lays too much stress upon the accident of his birth. Now, birthright does not always give grace nor strength of intellect. He may have birth to boast of for aught I know, and his rusty ancestors may have a bloody hand upon their escutcheons for aught I care. My nurse, however, once told me that both my parents were of noble birth, and that I had got the blood and pluck of both. But, as "Legitimate" says, "a straight line is the nearest distance between two points," and having been brought up at the Orphan Asylum, I cannot but admire the axiom, and I may as well acknowledge that as my noble parents never, to my knowledge, appeared to me in *propria persona*, I have misgivings about myself, and them too, and feel obliged, against my inclination, and some say respectability, to consider the accident of my birth the reverse of a recommendation. I write under cover, and paper conveyance to some folks, who come into the world under different auspices, and can think and feel about as well as they. The fact is, they do not discern any difference in me, except that I am a "Cookney," unless they are told, and then I am led to exclaim with the questionable "Topsy," "I didn't want to be born; I see no need on't." I wish, however, to say a word or two about mining to my superior, "Legitimate." For my own part, I never went out shooting with Joe Muggins that I know of, so don't know personally what his awkward predicaments were. My good nurse once told me a long tale about "glasshouses," and people who live in them, and that it was not advisable to trust too much to the faith of bits of granite or other primitive material. I would impress the "sentiment" of this old saw upon the mind of "Legitimate," for I can inform him, if he knows no better, that we "Cookneys" do stick to our business; but that we, from our "standing in society," have been enabled to make railroads and shiproads from our little village to every corner of the world. We can make the lightning talk, and we astonish the natives of other countries and countries more than any other humans living, or that ever have lived. We have often gone into the country since one of our ancestors first heard a cock crow, and we have learned a thing or two, and have earned the credit of being sharp, both as to punctuality and honesty. Catch a "Cookney" committing a breach of faith or of the peace, and see who kicks him harder than a "Cookney;" but wherever money is likely to be made, you may depend upon it, that nest of "Cookneys" on "Change will very soon direct their noses in that direction. "French-polished" or not, they know pretty well what they are about. Still—A Cookney born, a Cookney bred, I have been into mining led.

page of a letter from Mr. Pemberton, of Cape Town:—"Dear Wurfed,—"putting
 the steward of the vessel, observing that I suffered severely from scrofula,
 recommended me to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, informing me that a former
 friend had been cured by these invaluable medicines, and as you had kindly given
 me a good supply, I commenced using them, and in a few days I found such an im-
 provement in my general health, that I continue them as directed, and I know that
 you will be pleased to hear that I am perfectly cured."—Sold by all druggists, and at
 Mr. Holloway's Establishment, 544, Strand, London."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 100 fm. level; no change in the lode to notice for the past week. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper 16l. per fm.—this is looking cheering. The lode in the stope above the 100 west is worth from 80l. to 100l. per fm. The lode in the stope above this level, east of the winze, is worth for copper quite 80l. per fm. The lode in the stope, east of No. 2 winze, is worth 60l. per fm. The lode in the stope over the 90 east is worth for copper 30l. per fm. All the other parts of these mines are just as reported for the last two or three weeks past.

APPLEDORE.—Our pitwork was complete, and the engine put to work, on Friday last, which continues to work well, and the water is nearly in fork. The lode in the 30 fm. level going north is in two branches, but they appear to be coming together again. As soon as the water is in fork, we intend driving the 40 under the slide on the main or eastern lode, and we hope we shall be able to sink with all speed to the 50 fathom level.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—As we are not sinking our shaft, there is but little news to communicate. There is no alteration as yet in the north end. The shaftmen and others are now employed in getting out the foundation for the wheel-pit. We expect to put the men in the shaft again next Monday; and by that time we hope the water will abate.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 60 south is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, spotted with lead ore, with water strongly issuing therefrom. No lode has been taken down in the 48 south during the week—ground hard for driving. We have about 20 fms. more to drive to get under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 18 fm. level, where we have tributaries now at work, getting lead ore of good quality. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is about 2 ft. wide, and will yield about 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the stope, north of the winze, will produce 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 36 fm. level, driving north, is yielding a little lead ore, but is now in a disordered state. At Lower Bat Holes, we have about 10 ft. more to sink the engine-shaft before cross-cutting to the lode. Our progress in sinking has been retarded, in consequence of the incessant rains that have fallen of late; the water coming from all parts of the shaft prevented the men from doing as much labour as they otherwise would have done; notwithstanding, the little engine keeps the water down.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east will yield 4 tons of ore per fm.; and in the 90 east 3 tons. No lode has been taken down in the 103 and 80 fm. levels. The pitches generally yield good returns.

BICTON CONSOLS.—The leader of lead spoken of in our last continues, and as this discovery is made in the southern part of the set it is of the more importance, as lengthening our lead ground, and showing that the mineral is concentrating in depth.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—The adit level has, in consequence of the floods, been broken in during the last month, and the mine has been under water to the back of the 20 fm. level nearly all this time. We have now forked the water, and are happy to say that there is no serious injury done to the mine. The shaft is 8 feet under the 30 fathom level; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, spotted throughout with tin. The stope is set to sink at 11l. per fathom. The lode in the end of the 30 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, ferruginous, spotted with tin, not rich, but greatly improved from the 20 over this place, where the lode was small, without tin; this end is from 60 to 70 fms. behind the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 20 end is 3 ft. wide, laying open good tribute ground; this end is about 12 fms. behind the 30 fm. level. The 3 fm. level is laying open very good tribute ground, and the stope in the back of this level are looking very well. I never saw this part of the mine looking so well before. The north part of the mine is idle; we cannot get men enough to work. Twenty men might at this time be employed on tribute, who could raise from 5 to 6 tons of tin per month, which, at the price we sold our last tin at (63l. per ton) would realise upwards of 346l., at a cost of, say, 150l., which would leave 200l. per month profit to the adventurers.

BODMIN WEST DOWNS.—In clearing the rubbish west of the stope, where we have a series of tin branches, we find ancient workings—the bottom of which we have not yet reached. I propose to examine them by clearing those works, that we may know the best place to sink our plant, when we are in a position to build. I have sent some small parcels of the last week's produce to the London market. The prices per ton obtained are as follows:—45l., 57l. 10s. and 61l. 10s.; the amount of the several samples, 12l. 7s. 9d. I am satisfied that if the stuff were crushed on the spot, and regular supplies of water drawn for dressing, good returns of superior tin would be made. I sent 2 tons of the branches from the stope direct to the stamps as a sample; and this produced 1 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lb. of good tin ore; but the distance to the stamps is considerable.

BODMIN WHEEL MARY.—I was underground in this mine yesterday, and it appears that we have intersected No. 1 lode, which contains a few spots of copper ore, but not of any worth; the lode is small, and underlaying at a rapid rate. We intend driving a little further north—say, 5 or 6 ft.—to be certain whether this is the lode or not; but I do not think the chance of success here is very small.

BORINGTON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is down about 7 fms. below the 12. In the 12 west the ground is hard for driving, and the lode has a more promising appearance as we advance towards the counter; going east, we are still driving on the north part of the lode, the ground is tighter than last reported on. We have about 20 fms. more to drive before we get into the ore ground we have in the adit. In the adit level, going east, the lode is rather larger, and is still ore, opening good tribute ground; the stope in this level are still ore. I shall stop the men stopping after next setting, and set all the backs on tribute. At Murchison's shaft, the summen have cut through the lode, and have broken some good rocks of lead; the lode continues equally as good as in the shaft 4 fms. above, and is a good indication of its proving productive as we go down. If our ore ground in the pit level holds on the same as it is at present, I hope to get round 15 tons of crop ore, and about 18 tons of seconds, by the end of January; and I am in hopes by that time we shall be under the ore ground we had in the 12 fm. level, which, if it holds down as good as in the bottom of the adit, will enable us to sample larger quantities and oftener. I have not yet received the estimates for the crusher and hauling-machine, but am promised them this week, which I will forward you as soon as received. [For sale of ore see City Article.]

BOTTLE HILL.—In the 50 fm. level driving west the lode is split up into branches. Tin in the branches, but not rich; set last Saturday to 4 men, 2 fms., at 7l. per fm. The engine-shaft is just as when last reported, getting down rather better than expected. A little tin and copper in the lode, but not worth saving. The 30 fm. level driving west is rather improved since my last; set last Saturday to 4 men, 3 fms., at 4l. per fm. The end driving between the 34 and 30 is held to the north lode; the old men have taken away the lode as far as we can see, and filled up the with rubble; this we shall clear as fast as possible, in order to get at the whole ground left in the old men's bottoms, as we expect to find some good tin work where they left off. The stope set to 6 men, in the back of the 50 fm. level, west of Feszy's shaft, is just as when last reported; the lode large and tinny, set last Saturday, at 2l. 10s. per fm. In the back of the 50 fm. level, east of Vigne's shaft, we have a good lode for tin, set last Saturday to 4 men, at 3l. 5s. per fm. The stope to the 34, west of Vigne's shaft, set last Saturday to 6 men, at 3l. 5s. per fm. In this place we have a good lode for tin. Feszy's winze, when completed, will also yield a fair quantity of tinstuff for the stamps. Josiah's shaft is improving in sinking, and I think before long, from the appearance of the lode, that we shall have a good bunch of tin in this shaft. The stope set to 6 men, last Saturday, in the 12 fm. level, to rise and get to surface, at 1l. 15s. per 100 whin kibbles; these stope are very good. We are getting on with our other work as fast as the weather will permit. The tin samples will be sent away this evening (Nov. 30), and about the same quantity as the last.

BYRN-ARIAN.—The lode in Haller's engine-shaft, sinking under the 30, is 6 feet wide, composed of clay-slate mixed with jack, and at times small branches of lead ore; this shaft will be done up by the end of this week to come down to the level of the lode. The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the 30, is 5 feet wide, and at present of a very promising appearance, composed of clay-slate and soft spar, with several small stones of lead ore; the lode in the present end of this level is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—much the same in appearance as that of the shaft.

BYRN-TAIL.—In the deep adit level, driving east on the new lode by six men, at 4l. per fm., the lode is at present 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan; in the past month it produced about 25 cwt. of ore at a depth of 10 fms. from surface; the acclivity of the hill in the direction of the lode is very great; therefore, by driving some 70 or 80 fms., we shall obtain a height of 80 fms. from the deep adit to the surface. In the 15 fm. level above the deep adit, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, containing a little ore throughout, but nothing has yet been seen in the shallow adit, driving by four men, at 35s. per fm.; the 15 west presents the same appearance as that to the east. In the shallow adit level, west from boundary shaft, driving by two men, at 35s. per fm., the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore; we are not yet certain, but imagine from the present direction, that this is a distinct lode from the Bryntail; should it continue, it will form a junction with the new lode spoken of above in the highest part of the hill or mountain. Three men are now set to work in search of these lodes or their direction, which will be about one-third of a mile to the north of Bryntail lode. The winze is sinking under the shallow adit, driving by four men, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good ore; from all appearances we shall get a rich lode in depth. We have eight men on tribute, at 130s. per ton. We shipped 16 tons of ore at Newtown on Saturday last.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, the rise over the 125 is up 4 fms., and for want of ventilation we are obliged to sink a winze in the bottom of the 112, to communicate with the rise. The incline shaft is sunk 21 fms. below the surface—ground favourable for sinking, now set at 5l. per fm. At Kelly Bray, the 70 cross-cut north is driven 15 fms., as the ground is very much mineralised, there has been several branches intersected in the last 8 fms. driving, which indicate our nearing the lode. We have finished cutting the trip tail in the 70, and shall now resume the sinking of the shaft; the lode in the shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, blende, and good stones of copper ore; the lode in the 70 east is small at present, and disordered by a cross branch; the lode in the 70 back stope is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 5l. per ton. The lode in the 60 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 4l. 10s. per ton. The 20 east is suspended for the time, on account of being so full of stuff; the lode in this end is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, blende, and yellow and black copper ore of good quality. The tribute department is much as usual.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Since my last report, we have cut another cross-course about 104 fms. to the west of that last discovered, and 60 fms. to the east of the engine-shaft; this I consider to be a very important feature in our set. We have nearly got through the run, and when this is done, the adit being clear to the shaft, I shall be able to report more accurately than I can now do.

CARADON WOOD.—We have cleared and secured the north end, and commenced driving it by three men and three boys, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; in the south end we have about 8 fms. more to clear and secure; we have set this to four men at 15s. per fm. The shaftmen are preparing for sinking; they have went down the bottom lift, and are now putting down rods, &c. After this is completed, they will have some water to take up and carry in the cistern, which I hope will be accomplished, and the shaft in course of sinking, in two or three days from this time.

CARBERRY WEST.—The chief constant lode is large and strong, producing exceedingly rich ore. From the Danish lode we are raising ore of the highest produce, and beautiful native copper in various forms; we are at present stopping this lode east towards the hill. I consider a large and important feature in our set. We have nearly got through the run, and when this is done, the adit being clear to the shaft, I shall be able to report more accurately than I can now do.

GREEN OWYN.—The lode in the 50 east has not been taken down since last report, when it was yielding from 20 to 25 cwt. of ore per fm.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—Since last report nothing has been done in driving the western end; the men have been engaged in rising by the side of the engine-shaft to cut down the surface water, which we are glad to say is now accomplished, and the men will resume driving the end again this afternoon (Dec. 3). The lode in the engine-shaft is now about 4 1/2 feet wide, the underlie about 15 inches per fm., and the work is of fair quality. The lode in the stope at this shaft is looking well, and producing some good work. We set a pitch yesterday to two men, in the back of the adit, at 5s. in 14l., the lakers to be paid at the rate of 48s. per ton for the tin they may raise; they have to pay all costs for surface, retaining, &c. In our other stope, in the eastern part of the mine, no lode has been taken down since last report. The ground in the cross-cut, north of Pat-work, is still favourable for driving. P.S. We are also driving an end west from Pat-work cross-cut, in a copper branch, which we passed through some months since; this branch is about 3 in. wide, and is producing some beautiful yellow ore.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—Yesterday (Nov. 26) being our pay and survey day, we set the following bargains on tubwork and tribute:—The 16 fm. level to drive west, by three men, 7 fms. stent, at 20s. The 26 fathom level west, on north lode, by three men, 7 fms. stent, at 35s. The 26 fm. level to drive south of wheel shaft, by two men, 4 fms. stent, or cut the south lode, at 35s. The 56 fathom level to drive west on south lode, by three men, 6 fms. stent, at 85s. The 56 fm. level to drive north, 4 fms. stent, at 30s. A new tribute pitch in the back of the 16 fm. level to extend 10 fms. west of new whim-shaft, by two men, at 6s. in 14l. A new pitch in the back of the 16 fm. level to extend 10 fms. east of new whim-shaft, by two men, at 6s. in 14l. We have cut the north lode in the 56, and the summen are now driving on the course of the same. The lode in the 16 end has lately been disordered by a cross-course. This ground is now settling again, and we, therefore, anticipate that the lode will soon make in this level also. We shall have another parcel of tin for sale in about a fortnight.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 40; we have also divided, and completed it to this level. The summen are now engaged in cutting a pit at the east end of the shaft, and driving west of the shaft. The end is extended 5 feet, the lode 1 foot wide, yielding some good stones of copper ore. The 30 is extended east of engine-shaft 11 fms., and 2 fathoms east of cross-course; the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of copper ore, mundle, spar, peach, &c., now driving for 14 1/2 fms. per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut at this level to intersect Julia's lode, and have extended it south 5 fms., driving at 1l. 10s. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level we have commenced to sink a winze on Mary Ann lode, which has produced some good ore; the lode is 16 in. wide, of a very kindly appearance for copper; we are sinking it at 2l. 10s. per fathom.

CRETOWN.—The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is from 1 foot to 18 in. wide, with copper and small stones of lead, yielding 1/2 ton per fm. The water has become very quick—80 barrels per shift. No lode taken down in the rise since last report. The stope in the back of No. 3 level, south end of the shaft, are yielding 1/2 ton per fm. We have met with a change of ground in the cross-cut driving to No. 2 lode to-day, and hope to see the lode in a day or two more. We are getting on but slowly with the engine-house. Owing to so much frost, the masons cannot work; but we are taking advantage of the dry roads to cast up time, sand, &c.

CWM DAREN.—We shall commence driving the 20 fathom levels on Friday next (Dec. 3). We have now some very good lead in the bottom of the shaft. The 10 east is worth 7l. per fm. for copper. We have not taken down any of the lode in the 10 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, for the past week. The stope in the back of the 10 fm. level, west of shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. for copper; the stope east of ditto is worth 12 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. the width of the lode. Winze sinking from the 10 to 20 fm. level is now down 3 feet. I expect the 3-in. lift of pumps will be on the mine to-morrow morning (Dec. 1), and we shall put them down at once.

CWMDVLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The stope in No. 1 level are just the same as when last reported on. In No. 2 level we have a good lode in the stope. The lode in the end is about 6 in. wide, with very rich stones of copper, which indicate we are getting near the ore ground. In Feszy's level, No. 1 stope is just as last reported; we have put another parcel on in this level to stope a piece of ground about 20 fms. east of the end, where there is a great deal of good ore ground in Price's level; the stope are yielding a fair quantity of copper. In No. 5 level, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper. In No. 6 level, No. 2 stope, we have got through the disordered ground, and have a lode 1 ft. wide, of good copper. Our shoots are nearly completed to Price's level, and should the weather continue favourable to the end of next week, I hope to have all the rail complete to No. 1 level. We shall be ready to ship a cargo of copper the early part of next week.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the engine-shaft has become harder, and more spary for sinking. The branch is the same as last reported.

DRAKE WALLS.—At Matthew's shaft the men have now finished all their contracts, except cutting pit at the 60, which they have partly done, and in opening the ground for the plat, they have met with some good branches on the east side of the cross-course. The shaft is now ready for drawing at the 60; had we used kibbles we could have made the shaft ready in 24 hours, while we have been more than a week dividing and putting in guides for the waggon. But it is now done, and well done, and is the best shaft in Cornwall or Devon, and I fully believe it will prove the best shaft for tin that has yet been sunk at Drake Walls. As to driving off at once a cross-cut, to cut the western part of the branches, it could be done if our plat was to be cut in the usual direction in the end of the shaft, convenient for drawing with kibbles, but for drawing with waggon it must be cut in another direction or form; so that if we should attempt to drive before the plat is finished, we should not gain time by doing so, but if we can put more men to drive, while the shaftmen are fixing the new lift, we will do so, but at present we have as many men as can conveniently come to work, and in order to push on the work the men relieve every six hours, and I can assure you everything that can be done to forward the work is doing. The water has been in at the machine-shaft all the past month as high as the 70 fm. level, and it has been hard work to keep it from rising above, in consequence of the floods which we have had day after day. We have been very much pressed for hands in dressing the ores. At the burning-house floors (which are covered) we can get on, but at other places the boys could not do half work when at the mine, and very often not half of them came at all, and the men much in the same way. I do not say yet what quantity of tin we shall sample next week, but it will be more than a ton less than it would have been if we had good weather to dress what we have at surface, for we are short of hands at the floors.

DUNSEY WHEEL PHOENIX.—In driving north from the eastern adit we have cut into a lode, but I cannot state its size or underlie; I broke a stone from it on Friday (Nov. 26) which produced a moderate pan of tin, just of the same quality as that in the adit. In clearing up the shaft in the Great South Phoenix lode, we are gradually letting down the water. I hope in the course of this week to be able to get in and examine the lode where I think the stones of ore were broken from. I hope you have received the sample of ore from the pile in the shaft, but I have no doubt we shall find it worth looking at, although the pieces of ore running through these samples are very good. I will look for stamps, according to your directions.

EAST CROWNDALE.—Although the lode in the pit in the back of the 58 is not quite so good as at our last setting, yet there is a good lode; set to-day at 5s. 6d. in 14l., and we hope our next sampling will be about 40 tons, out of which 10 tons will be best pearl. The operations continue as last reported, driving the 58 east, and preparing for sinking the main engine-shaft; we suppose it will require about a fortnight longer to complete the preparatory work, when we hope to commence sinking with all possible speed. The lode in the 58 east is small but regular, and produces a small quantity of ore.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The 30 cross-cut is much the same as last reported. We have some good stones of tin in the branch we cut last week, with good indications as the branches fall into the lode. The 30 end east is improved a little; the lode is larger, and the men much in the same way. I do not say yet what quantity of tin we will sample next week, but it will be more than a ton less than it would have been if we had good weather to dress what we have at surface, for we are short of hands at the floors.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported on. We have put down an 8-inch lift by the 10-inch lift, to take off the water from the 32 fm. level, so as to prevent it from going down the shaft; by doing this, I hope we shall make greater progress in sinking. The ground in the 32, west shaft, driving to the north of the lode, is favourable for exploring, it being a pretty hill, and the tin in this level, of a large, composed of principally quartz and occasional stones of ore. The ground in the 23 cross-cut, driving south, is still hard; we are frequently intersecting branches of capel and spar intermixed with killas. The weather up to the present time has been much against our surface operations; we are doing all we possibly can. With this you have a list of the bargains set yesterday (Nov. 26).

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The ground in Lawrence's shaft is without alteration; there are five men raising ore, which, in some places, is very promising.

ESGAR LEE.—Our setting day was on Saturday. We set the 20, east of engine-shaft, on the south lode, by four men, 5 fms. stent or the month, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; ditto west, by four men, 6 fms. stent or the month, at 4l. per fm. The lode in each end is producing a little ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. The winze on the south lode, east of engine-shaft, below the 10, is suspended for the present, the lode being much the same as in this level, of a large, composed of principally quartz and occasional stones of ore. The ground in the 23 cross-cut, driving south, is still hard; we are frequently intersecting branches of capel and spar intermixed with killas. The weather up to the present time has been much against our surface operations; we are doing all we possibly can. With this you have a list of the bargains set yesterday (Nov. 26).

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floor, but the weather has been so wet that the surface men have not been able to work more than half their time.

GREAT WHEEL FORTUNE.—The lode in the adit end, east of boundary shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, brent, and mundle, with a rich vein of tin on the south wall, and we intend to push on with all possible speed under a long continuation of old men's workings, judging from the appearance of the lode in the back, and from their exploring it, I do think we shall soon find the lode much more productive. The adit end has been extended west of Simmons's shaft, on South Wheel Fortune lode, 26 fms., varying from 8 to 16 in. wide; in the present end it is unproductive. On Carmuel lode, west of ladder-road shaft, we have raised a large quantity of tinstuff, varying from 20s. to 6d. per sack; taking it on an average it is moderate stamping work, but sorry to say, from an error respecting the limits of this set, that we have extended our operations beyond the boundary into Wheel Vor set, consequently have raised a large portion of it there. Considering the gentlemen in connection with that mine (Wheel Vor) to be highly honourable, I have no doubts in their taking the tin, but that they will compensate us for the discovery. The lode in the 12 fm. level end, east (or shallow adit) of Carmuel old engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, saving work for tin. The stope in the back of this level, on the north part, are producing low quality work; whilst the south part, for 1 ft. wide, is worth 16s. per barrow. The back of the 12 fm. level, west of old sump-shaft, is now being wrought at 10s. tribute. We are also preparing to erect a water-stamp to return the tinstuff on the mine, which, from the tin ground discovered, and the different lodes seen in this level, which remains to be wrought in the deeper, I believe will ultimately prove profitable investment.

HILL-BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The flap-jack is nearly completed; we hope to get it to work by to-morrow evening, and resume sinking Barclay's shaft. I hope, also, in a day or two to commence again to clear up the old workings on the north lode. We have discovered an old level, driven north by the ancients, apparently towards the newly-discovered lode; but of this I shall be able to speak more particularly in my next. I have also discovered a cross-course in the old level—it will cross all the lodes; I consider this of great importance, and a feature I have been anxious to see in this locality. I shall look out for a stamps for this mine.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in Morris's shaft, sinking below the 55 fathom level, is at present worth about 3 tons of ore per fm., and promising further improvement. In Doig's winze the lode is fully equal to last report. The stope throughout the mine are without material alteration, and continue to yield fair returns. The lode in the 55 fm. level, west of Hitchins's shaft, is worth from 1 to 3 tons of rich quality ore. Our last parcel of ore weighed 75 tons 16 cwt. 2 grs.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's shaft, sinking below the 143, and also in the 145 cross-cut south, towards the flap-jack lode, is favourable; we are sinking by the side of the lode in the diagonal shaft, under the 145, and in the level east we are cutting into the south side, to prove if there is any other part of the lode in that direction or not; the present part we have is disordered. The western end in the great cross-course, is letting down a great deal of water, and we are pushing on this place as fast as possible, to unwater the 132 for available purposes. The lode in the 132 south is large, and producing stones of lead; the lode in the 132 east of the diagonal shaft, will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 east, the flap-jack lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 110 east will produce 8 tons of ore per fm.; the stope in the back 8 tons per fm. Since our sampling we have been clearing out the stuff from the 100, and when cleared, we intend to resume the sinking below this level, to hole to the rise west of Wall's engine-shaft, in which the lode will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The ground in the 124 cross-cut, north and south of Wall's shaft, is more favourable, and on the whole we are progressing at both points in a very satisfactory manner.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The 98 ends are much the same as last reported. The 86 east has improved considerably, and is now yielding 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; the 86 west has fine spots of ore through the lode. The 74 west has a good branch of ore for about 2 ft. high in the end, and more water coming from it.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in the adit level is now presenting the most favourable and congenial aspects for the production of copper that can be looked for, even by the most sanguine of the adventurers; and from the numerous enquiries by them, and more particularly of the neighbourhood, coupled with their knowledge of its vicinity to the Great Wheel Friendship Mine, and on the same lode which have already yielded a million and a half of money by ore sold from the mine; taking those facts into consideration, coupled with our own brilliant prospects, it is not at all surprising that the shareholders should be so sanguine in their expectations. The lode is composed of very fine capel, spar, peach, pryan and mundle, with beautiful spots of ore, and carrying flookan on the back, underlying from 2 to 3 ft. in a fm., and from 8 to 9 ft. wide; altogether this is promising a lode as can be seen in the neighbourhood.

ALPINE.—We have still some water in the 30 workings, which I am afraid will prevent us from resuming any of those bargains before the close of the week, when we propose to make amends for the falling off in produce experienced during the past four weeks. The lode in the stopes below the 20, which yields some good ore, will probably prove to be the same as that in which the winze was sunk obliquely; but the questions are not sufficiently decided to enable me to offer a positive opinion. From the workings above the shallow edd we are also producing some good ore; but the same continues very unsteady, and it is impossible to say what the numerous small pieces of zinc in the particles of mine may ultimately become. On the whole, the prospects continue favorable, and I hope you will be repaid for the advice you gave me made in the 30 workings, after resuming the operations in the 20.

WIRRE WINZE.—The workings under the 40 fm. lode are poor, but the indications are still promising. Woodfall's is somewhat improved, and the appearance of the lode is again flattering, whilst returns of good ore continue to be made. The ore,

At Great Western held bi-monthly meeting, on the 17th of November, the accounts showed—Labour cost for Aug., £271. 14s. 7d.; Sept., £244. 9s. 5d.; sundries, 13s. 15s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 974. 15s. 8d.; balance last account, 1222s. 16s. 10d.—£465. 12s.—Callin Sept., 1220s.; eleven shares sold for 64s. 11s. 7d. above the call; 14s. sold, sundries, 63s.; leaving balance to next account, 1118s. 15s. 1d. A call of 2s. 1d. per share was made. On the south lode, the 130, west of copper house shaft, 130, west of the 137, west of Painter's, 40, per ft. The three stopes in the back of the 137 are worth on an average 35s. per ft. each. On the main lode, the 130, west of Painter's, is worth 20s. per ft. The 60 cross-cut south is driving to search for lodes. The prospects generally are exceedingly good, and the triple department looking well.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE VALLON, SILVER-LEAD MINE, Roskilly, of Liskeard, for the sale of 500 shares in this mine: as a shareholder to buying. Truly, there were 340 shares allotted to making full enquiry; but if, as I am informed, neither of them have paid Mr. Roskilly and probably the purchaser would be saddled with them. Also, if any calls, it is paid by the 9th December next, these shares will be subject to forfeiture, and the shares will be sold by themselves. My object is merely to save trouble and annoyance. A SHAREHOLDER. *Tavistock, Nov. 30.*

"Hall of Commerce."—The price of Leeds Town Consols is that which is furnished for publication—whether it be the result of actual sales we cannot say. "A. F." finding so great a difficulty in selling, should advertise his shares for disposal: he will thus ascertain their actual value.

The communication from Tavistock, respecting the differences between the miners and the parson, we have no doubt will be satisfactorily arranged. Certainly the publication of our correspondent's letter would not facilitate so desirable an end.

"J. F." (Broad-street).—Red hematite, in large quantities, is found at Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim. From this description of ore the finest malleable iron can be made. In the vicinity, free-stone of good quality, limestone, and coal, are found in great abundance. The property is leased out to the North of Ireland Mining and Flax or Harbour Company.

"A Shareholder in Great Crinnis Mine" shall be attended to in our next Journal.

"E. Y." (Holloway).—The new candle lamp patented by Mr. E. Wheeler, described in our Journal of the 20th Nov., can be had of the inventor, High-street, Shifnal, Salop.

"A Subscriber."—We are really surprised at the pertinacity with which our correspondent adheres to his opinion as to the difficulty of obtaining information on the Craddock engine, and only regret that we can afford no more in this manner of answering his communications. We can only say, if he will call at our office we will give him every facility for inspecting our file from 1844 onwards, after which he shall have an opportunity of seeing the engine at work, when we think he will no longer call it "a mysterious invention." It is also somewhat astonishing to find a person professing to be interested in steam-engines and scientific matters express himself thus—"In this day, it is to be hoped there are none of your readers so benighted as to believe that an invention of such a nature would have been excluded, except on good and sufficient grounds; no one will believe that any interested notice or prejudice could be the cause." Why, these "interested motives," opposition, prejudice, and apathy of the public, have been the curse of inventors since the days of Arkwright: they put Watt to his wife's end, and nearly drove him, from his valuable experiments and researches on the important subject of steam, back to his workshop. All patentees and inventors have since felt its baneful influence, and many a valuable life has sunk under it. Craddock has not been an exception; and it is this point Mr. Mushet has so warmly descanted on, and not on practical description.

SILVER BROOK MINE.—In our last week's Journal, page 571, the office of this mine was stated to be 90, New Broad-street, instead of New Bond-street. The mine was also inadvertently placed in the list of those which have sold ore, instead of those which have not.

"A Shareholder" (Teignmouth).—We believe the Red Dragon Mine is about being amalgamated with an adjoining set, when it will be again brought before the public. Possibly, the contemplated arrangements may have caused the delay.

"C. W." (Cambridge).—A Directory of the Joint-stock and Private Banks in England and Wales is published by Groombridge, Paternoster-row: it comprises a statistical account of every bank; lists of all shareholders and private partners, with a complete digest of banking law, and all the Acts of Parliament relating to that interest. It is a volume possessing a large fund of information on the subject, not to be found in any other publication.

"T. B. S." (Dublin).—The Fairhead Harbour Company allotted their shares, but issued no scrip. The engineer of the company was Mr. Smith. The North of Ireland Mining Company is totally distinct—not connected with it.

"G. S." (Hungerford).—We are not aware of any other association than the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company.

"Thor" (Cheltenham).—The short description of the modification in the construction of steam-vessels, proposed by Mr. D. S. Brown, was furnished by that gentleman. The inventor, we believe, is still following out his ideas, but to what practical extent he has succeeded we are not at present informed.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

We have for the last several weeks laid before our readers some of the quasi fiscal burdens peculiar to mining. The subject may, however, be more clearly comprehended by the following short summary:—

1st. The Crown claims to have, and exercises the prerogative of mines royal—that is, the right to all mines of gold and silver in this realm or its colonies, notwithstanding such mines may be found by subjects in their private lands, in which the Crown does not pretend to have (except by the above prerogative) the slightest *scintilla* of interest. So that any mine which, unfortunately for its discoverer, turns out to be a gold or silver mine, notwithstanding it may have been discovered at great expense, and after infinite labour, belongs to the Crown, by virtue of its prerogative of mines royal.

The Crown also claims, as necessary and incident to the above prerogative, the right of entry upon such private lands to search for suspected mines royal. This right has always been hitherto most oppressively exercised by the Crown, inasmuch as it has refused to pay for the damage to the surface occasioned by the search. At this day, however, one can scarcely imagine that the Crown would improperly or harshly exercise a privilege, in itself so iniquitous and unjust.

2d. The Crown has the right of pre-emption of all gold and silver produced in this realm, or its colonies, whether by quartz crushing, melting, refining, scientific chemical analysis, or in any other manner. This right of pre-emption extends also to the ores of these metals; which the miners are, by statute, obliged, from time to time, to produce at the Royal Mint, under pain of being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

3d. The Crown has also the right of pre-emption of the ores of the following base metals, at the stated prices:—For all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein is copper, at the rate of 10s. per ton; ditto tin, at 40s. per ton; ditto iron, at 40s. per ton; ditto lead, at 9s. per ton, since raised by statute to 25s. per ton.

It must be admitted, that of late the Crown has not shown any disposition to harass miners in respect of any of the above privileges; indeed, so supine is it, that the Crown derives little or no revenue therefrom. Instead, however, of this being an argument for the continuance of the privileges, it, in truth, is the best reason why they should be abolished. No doubt can possibly exist but that the mining interest would be successful in an application to the Crown for that purpose, if it were generally supported, and the matter concurrently brought before the Houses of Parliament by petition; also the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER might be communicated with upon the subject; as, in all probability, Government would favourably consider any proper suggestion made by so influential a body as the mining interest,—an interest which yearly enriches the nation to the amount of nearly 30,000,000*l.*, besides causing the employment of capital and labour in the extraction and application of their minerals to a much larger sum. We, therefore, recommend the abolition of the above privileges to the serious consideration and earnest support of those whose interest and influence, if rightly directed, could easily relieve an enterprising and patient class of men from the above burdens—the last remnants of feudal dominion.

The ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION held yesterday their annual meeting, and a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. It may be asked, why profitable results have not been arrived at before? The question is easily answered. The first parties who brought this concern into notice, in the year 1826, were, from their previous habits, unacquainted with mining and mining pursuits. Actuated by the best motives, they displayed a great ignorance, and a want of business knowledge, which the shareholders had to pay for. To those at all acquainted with geology or mineralogy, it was known that the district abounded with mineral wealth; and to develop this, capital and energy was more required. The first promoters of the company were cramped in their resources, and confined in their ideas. As a natural consequence, the mines were not considered by them as an investment, but as a speculation; and a magnificent property was deteriorated, in order that specious promises and irregular blunders should

be amended. This era has long since past. Owing to the good management of Mr. THOMAS, the property has been retrieved. This could not have been done had not the secretary (Mr. E. J. COLE) cheered the disheartened and encouraged the waverers. Pusillanimity was in the directory; and had it not been for the energetic exertions of those in the association, it would have long since been abandoned. The grant from the Norwegian Government possesses greater capabilities than any in Europe. The plant is in a most perfect state; and, if the shareholders would reap the benefit of their exertions, they should develop the property they have, and by an increase of capital show that they are in earnest, and have a wish, while they are benefitting themselves, to diffuse good to the district in which they have their scene of operations.

Those who are interested in the important branches of our mineral industry will be glad to learn that the commercial negotiations which have been pending for some time between this country and France, as regards the reduction of the import duties on British coal, pig-iron, &c., have at last been satisfactorily arranged by the negotiators, and the treaty of commerce signed by the respective representatives of the two countries. This treaty, which has been looked forward to with great interest, not only in this country but in France, will come into operation on the 1st Jan. next, and is stated to be most satisfactory for the commercial intercourse of the two great industrial nations. There has hitherto been a strong opposition on the part of the large coal proprietors and ironmasters in France to any reduction being made in the high import duties on British coal and iron: the National Assembly has, however, during the last two or three sessions been more favourable to free-trade intercourse, and during the present year the tariff, or Custom Laws, have undergone a most careful consideration on the part of the Government.

* A late pressure on our space has compelled us to withdraw several leading articles.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

A very leading establishment in London, connected with the metal trade and mining world, and also one of similar position in Liverpool, have, we are informed, made application to the Poltmore Company for samples of the auriferous gossan, that they may test and assay it under their own process, prior to tendering for the purchase of a quantity. About $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. has, therefore, been forwarded to each, so that there may be full scope to determine the general value.

In the meantime further assays have been made by Mr. Massey, on the gossan extracted by himself at the mine, and he certifies that every trial confirms fully the result of the first experiment. Indeed, he says that the original ore, of about 1*lb.* of gold to the ton, was the lowest yield, and one from a considerable quantity of gossan produced an equivalent of about 18*oz.* of gold to the ton. Other known assays are likewise making trials, and in our next publication we shall, probably, be in a position to give a general report thereon, and the consequent determination of the company in reference to this source of revenue. We understand, however, that whatever may be done in the first instance, the general feeling of the committee is, that works for its reduction should be established on the mine.

It may appear strange, that so few overtures have been made, either to the Britannia or Poltmore, in respect to the gold-bearing gossan; but the fact is, that there is not one solitary establishment throughout Great Britain prepared at this moment to undertake the reduction of any great quantity of matrix. Hitherto the works have necessarily been on a limited scale; our assays and smelters have been quite unprepared for auriferous matrix, and there are now many making every preparation to go into the business as extensively as they would for copper or lead. The difficulty will be quickly overcome, and no doubt in six months hence there will be no lack of establishments ready and desirous to reduce any quantity that may be sent to them.

In the report of the quarterly general meeting of the Britannia shareholders, held on Wednesday last, which appears in another column, it will be seen that the committee of the association recommended the establishment of reduction works at their mine; but the reason they assign is a great injustice to the shareholders, and one not wholly warranted by fact. We highly approve of caution being exercised in all such affairs, and that the propriety should not be elated by too sanguine statements; but, at the same time, there should be an equal limit on the other side.

In the first place, it cannot be denied that the Britannia gossan is, as stated a short time since, the mere waste of the refuse, which cannot be more satisfactorily confirmed than by mentioning that 1500*l.* was realised from the heaps of which the present Britannia gossan forms the remains. This amount has been admitted and acknowledged, and there is no telling what additional sums were produced from the same source, by speculation and otherwise, during the period when it was generally believed that only those stones in which the precious metal was apparent were of any value. The expense of transport is literally of no comparative moment, and the yield of anything above $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per ton would leave a profit. The situation of the Britannia is about 14 miles from the Port of Barnstaple, about 12 miles from the Port of Combarmin, which is directly opposite to Swansea, and about 22 miles from the railway station at Tiverton. Supposing, therefore, that 1*lb.* per mile was paid for cartage (the average is not more than 8*d.* now, and would, of course, be materially reduced when there was extensive and regular cartage), so that to get to Combarmin would cost say 12*s.*, the transit thence to Swansea is 3*s.* 6*d.*, the regular rate, making only 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton delivered in Wales, and adding 15*s.* for the expense of reduction, with about 2*s.* per ton for raising the gossan, the total outlay would, under the worst circumstances, be not more than 30*s.* to 32*s.* per ton, while the price of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of Britannia gold, being 1*lb.* carat above standard, is equal to 42*s.* 4*d.*; consequently there would be a clear profit of 10*s.* 10*d.* to 12*s.* per ton, from the trifling yield of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., but there would be 5*s.* to 6*s.* per ton profit on the yield of only 1 cwt. per ton. Considering what has been shown at the Poltmore as the probable general produce, it would be puerile to suppose that the future returns of the Britannia will not be very considerable more than even 1*oz.* Indeed, there is no reason why the anticipated beneficial returns of the Britannia should not be equal to those of the Poltmore.

We are glad, but quite prepared to hear, that the copper produced while sinking the shaft at the Britannia is very rich, but we must still adhere to our opinion, that it was not considerate to abandon the works on the auriferous gossan, to commence the rather staking of the shaft at this season of the year, especially when the locality of the mine is considered.

The first of the Australian steamers is expected to reach England on her return voyage by the end of the present month, an event looked for with the greatest interest, as she will not only bring over a very large remittance, but ought also, if the screw works properly on these long voyages, to furnish us with very late accounts from the other side. From her arrival, indeed, will date a new era in the history of Australia, as it will inaugurate a system of regular and speedy communication between those colonies and the mother country, which must be attended with results of the highest importance to both. This steamer will probably be shortly followed by another screw vessel direct from the other side, whilst every overland mail is expected to announce the arrival of the *Chusan* at Singapore from Sydney, being the new line of communication just taken up by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company. The realisation of the golden views of those who have for many months looked forward to a vast accumulation of gold in this country, such as would both affect the currency and every description of business, would thus be approaching more nearly. As regards the real extent of the auriferous deposits of Australia many persons are still sceptical, but the accounts to hand in the public papers, private letters, and official despatches, are really of a character calculated to produce the strongest feelings of astonishment. By each arrival we are advised of the discovery of the precious metal in localities where its existence had not previously been known, and this, too, in tracts lying hundreds of miles distant from the chief seats of gold mining operations in each colony. Our last accounts definitely announce its discovery in South Australia, thus fully bearing out the anticipations, founded upon a consideration of the formation of the country, expressed in this Journal many months back. That these newly discovered deposits are also susceptible of profitable working is placed beyond dispute, though of the actual richness of the gold field in this more southern colony no definite estimate can yet have been formed. On the whole, it is evident that no man of judgment can presume to fix a limit to the Australian gold production. Should the anticipations ventured upon in the despatches received by Government prove correct, the production of gold in Australia may amount, within a year from the present period, to a million sterling per week, a result the mere contemplation of which is indeed startling. Suppose we estimate the produce at two-thirds, or only one-half of this amount, and who can form an idea of the immense effect that must be produced in Australia, at home, and throughout the world?

PENNYNANT AND CRAIGWEN MINES.—On Monday the list of contributors in this company was settled, with the exception of one or two cases, which stand over till the result of the appeal in Fenn's case is known. Mr. Mullens (of the firm of Bush and Mullens) appeared for several of the parties, and Mr. Roxburgh for the official manager. The list having been settled, Mr. Roxburgh applied to the Master for leave to appeal in the case of Mr. Fenn from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, which he conceived was manifestly wrong. That decision would regulate about 20 other cases, and it was of importance, therefore, to have the Lords Justices' decision as early as possible. A case had been laid before Mr. Daniel, Q.C., who was decidedly of opinion that the official manager ought to appeal. The Master, upon reading the opinion of Mr. Daniel, granted leave to appeal. Mr. Roxburgh was proceeding to state that the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart had created a great sensation in the mining market, but the Master said that was a matter he could not judicially attend to.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The decision of the court in the case of Mallalieu against this Company, was in favour of the plaintiff. The company, in the mean time, has had the principle for which they contended decided in their favour upon appeal in the case of Stewart; and having no fear of other similar actions, the directors have determined not to carry the case to a higher tribunal, and in the exercise of a wise discretion have paid 114*l.* (the amount recovered, and costs) rather than allow the litigation further to hang over the company. It has cost Mr. Mallalieu 160*l.* to recover the 27*l.* from the company.

IMPORTANT DECISION, AND CAUTION TO BUTTY COLLIERIES.—In the County Court, Dudley, a case of considerable importance came on for hearing yesterday week, in which Lord Ward was plaintiff and Joseph Russell defendant. Mr. Bolton, of Wolverhampton, for plaintiff, stated that in September last defendant had taken a pair of his lordship's broom pits, on contract, to get the coal at a fixed price per ton, but that on the 24th Oct. he suddenly stopped the pits, stating he ought to have an increased charter. This offer was overlooked, and the charter raised. He began again on the 11th, but without any notice ceased again on the 23d, when the works stood for nine days, the roof fell in, the floors blew up, boats lay waiting for coal, and other damage sustained, to recover which the present action was brought. Mr. Holland wished to show that a settlement had been come to which set aside the contract, which Mr. Sergeant Clarke overruled. Mr. Smith (his lordship's agent) proved the contract, and the case appeared to rest on the question of 14 days' notice to stop the contract being general, or whether it should be by agreement. The Court decided the custom was general in the district, and defendant was convicted in the penalty of 10*l.* and costs.

GOLD MINING.

The private letters from the gold regions give a further assurance of increased supplies. The spirit of enterprise increases with the success of the adventurers. The diggers are banding together and organising communities for mutual support, protection, and the more rapid and effective progress of mining; thus, in a great measure, setting aside the many difficulties which were opposed to the efforts of the early explorers; nor can it be doubted, if a good system of operations be established, that the auriferous returns will be commensurate therewith. We find, that in Australia, disensions, always incident to an incongruous ill-regulated population, have from time to time occurred at the diggings. A want of a sufficient civil force has been severely felt; and it is to be hoped the Home Government will promptly enact such measures as shall supply the protective deficiency. The rules and regulations adopted in California by the mining body itself are not unworthy of consideration, seeing that the rights of aquaterrap are not only supported according to a simple principle of justice, but the slightest infringement of them by any one of the community is arbitrarily prevented. This is a social defence—rude in some instances, it is true, but nevertheless one which will, as time progresses, be modified to suit a higher grade of civilisation. At all events, we have been assured by a gentleman, who is a large mine proprietor in California, and who is working the veins upon his own property, that the code of laws established by the diggers is just, and fairly adhered to. The mines of auriferous quartz in Virginia are also highly spoken of by the same authority. The report issued of the Liberty Mining Company shows that the yield in this district is considerable, and the guarantee for investment of the first order. Again, the L'Aigle d'Or Gold Mining Company, which we have had occasion to notice, is situated in the same district, and the lodes opened upon their mining property are a further proof of the existence of rich gold-bearing quartz: in fine, there can be no doubt that Virginia will become a vast and productive gold region. This company have issued, independent of their prospectus containing the mining details, &c., a report of the land (75,000 acres) which they allot in the ratio of 50 acres to the allottee of 50 shares in the mines; the report containing a description of this tract—a report authenticated by the respectability of known experienced persons, some filling official positions under the American Government, is a thorough confirmation of all that has been put forth in the prospectus. The land is, it appears, well adapted for agricultural purposes; and the climate is allowed, on all hands, to be one of the most healthy. The company have now given notice that they are about to close their allotment list. We like the principles upon which it is based, because a two-fold guarantee is given to those who invest their capital therein; and we heartily wish it success. On the whole we have to congratulate the public that the system brought to bear on the formation of public companies is improving, and that mining, which at home has long assisted to advance British prosperity, will, through our foreign relations, still constitute a valuable accessory.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, yesterday, —JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Cole) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last. Mr. WOODFALL (a director) read the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors have great pleasure in calling the shareholders together on this occasion, as the result of the operations for the year ending 31st March is much more satisfactory than they ventured to predict at the last meeting, while the prospects of the mine are more cheering than they have been for many years. In their last report, the directors stated that the returns of the hitherto most productive mine of the association, called Raipia, had fallen off very considerably; that the produce had not averaged more than 1 ton of copper per month for some time, but that symptoms of improvement had become visible. The directors have now to state that the produce has increased to 4 tons of fine copper per month; and the operations carried on of late have opened reserves of ore ground which will enable the manager to continue this rate of produce during the present winter. Other exploratory works are being carried on, with the view of discovering new deposits of ore, in this valuable part of the property. At the Old Mine lode, the produce has been highly satisfactory, averaging about 7 tons of copper monthly, and the directors consider the prospects hold out reasonable expectations of a continuance of good returns. The yield from the other mines has been small, but remunerative. The operations at the smelting-house have been carried on with the usual success.

In the spring of this year the directors dispatched the usual supply of stores and materials from this country and Russia, for the supply of the works and mines, all of which were obtained at reasonable prices, and have given satisfaction to the manager. The assets of the association on the 31st of March last consisted of cash, goods, stores, and materials at Alten, valued at cost prices, 6485*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; cash, copper, &c., in London, 6310*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; 13,778*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*. The profit and loss account showed the expenditure at home and abroad to be 8234*l.* 14*s.*; and the returns 106 tons refined copper, 10,232*l.*; showing profit of 2077*l.* 6*s.*; to which add balance last year, 433*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—making together, 2490*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

In reference to the profit of 2077*l.* 6*s.*, the directors consider it proper to observe, that it has not arisen by an increased production from the mines, but solely owing to the very high price obtained this year for the metal, and which has been found of the usual superior quality.

The probable result of the workings for the year ending the 31st March next, the directors consider that, as the mines have improved of late, they may fairly lead the shareholders to expect an equally satisfactory profit as that which the accounts now presented exhibit. The directors have, therefore, resolved to recommend a dividend of 10s. per share being declared, payable on Monday, the 18th inst.

The balance-sheet showed—Balance last account, 433*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; produce of 106 tons of refined copper, at 97*l.* per ton, 10,232*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*—By mine expenditure, after deducting profit on stores, 7480*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; interest account, 209*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; directors and auditors, 305*l.* 5*s.*; secretary, clerks, office, postage, &c., 279*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; leaving balance in hand, 2490*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, the CHAIRMAN observed that it was right to notice one advantage which they possessed over other copper mining companies—that of an uninterrupted supply of labour. In South America and Australia the mines often became idle from want of hands, but he believed such was not likely to be the case at Alten. If the present price of copper continued, and there was no reason to fear any very great reduction, he thought they should be able to give as good a report next year.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, on Monday, —Mr. LEWIS in the chair.

Mr. R. F. MOLTREUX (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, the minutes of that held on the 23d Aug., the rules and regulations of the company, and the following report from Capt. A. Heath, the agent on the mine, with the financial statement, as follows:—

Nov. 26.—There is very little alteration in the shaft since I wrote you last; the lode is 8 feet wide, with a good leader of copper and lead ore on the south wall, which is well-defined. The shaft is more troublesome for sinking, in consequence of the water coming up from the bottom of the shaft, which I consider is a good indication of copper ore below; we have to-day arranged for sinking the shaft on the underley of the lode, under the bunch of ore before spoken of, going down in the bottom of the adit level—present price for sinking the shaft 12*l.* per ft. The depth of the shaft below adit is 8 fms.; the underley of the present lode in the shaft is north, and we know there are two or three champion lodes further north, where we have reason to expect rich deposits of copper ore. An adit level has been driven 35 fms., 10 fms. of which I have been told passed over a good bunch of ore; in fact, I broke a good sample of ore from that place. The adit level has been driven in all about 80 fathoms, and only 3 fms. from surface, we shall want a 9-ft. pump to make good this lift, which will be all we shall require. I should recommend the company to order a beam, scales, and weights, to check the weight of materials brought into the mine. In our surface department very little will be required before we prepare for dressing the ores. We have an office, smiths and carpenters' shops, &c. We have a hall erected when we require it, and have a shear and pulley, which we can do without for the next twelve months. Our little engine works remarkably well.

The financial statement was then read, as follows:—

Amount of capital, 5000 shares, at 1 <i>l.</i> each.....	£5000 0 0
Purchase of sett, possession, &c.....	£2000 0 0
Cost for Nov. and Dec., 1851.....	12 8 1
Ditto from Jan. to end of May, 1852.....	65 0 11
Ditto June, 63 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; July, 130 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	186 4 5
Ditto Aug., 104 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; Sept., 145 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	332 9 2
Ditto Oct., 175 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; postage, &c., 10 <i>l.</i>	185 0 0
Sec. Capt. Gidley's expenses about the deed.....	10 0 0
Paid Shewin's bill for engine.....	93 0 0
Midsummer's allowance to men.....	7 19 0
Secretary's salary to end Sept.....	30 0 0
Mr. H. Molyneux's expenses, three journeys.....	30 0 0
Paid Mr. Knapman for purchase of land.....	73 0 0
Less Mr. Gabriel's bill, charged and not yet paid.....	58 9 1
Leaving available balance.....	£3113 0 1

The lease was exhibited, showing the sett to have been granted for 21 years, from George Gidley and others, to Henry Molyneux and others, at 1-30th duty for tin, and 1-10th for copper and other minerals, from the 25th Aug. last. The meeting was numerously attended.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that he had purchased 10 shares of a friend, on the representations made in the prospectus first issued, and wished to know on what principles the concern had been conducted, how the committee had been elected, and money expended, prior to holding a general meeting, and whether any auditors had been appointed.

Mr. HENRY MOLTYNEUX explained that the expenditure commenced from the 25th Nov. 1851, and was very trifling in amount, until the 23d Aug. last. The committee were chosen from among the shareholders, the qualification being 50 shares each; nine were elected, who, of course, went out of office that day, but were eligible for

re-election. They might now choose a committee of eligible shareholders. No auditors had been appointed as yet, but would be on the present occasion.

Capt. MOYLE, the agent in 1851, observed that a great deal of work had been done prior to the company having anything to do with the concern; and preliminary steps were taken to bring the works into operation in April, 1852. Up to August the expense was but small.

The Chairman then suggested that they should appoint auditors, and unitedly endeavour to bring the mine into complete working order. The reports were highly favourable; and parties present, who had visited the spot, entertained the highest opinion of the property, and considered that, with energy and economy, it would become highly remunerative. His opinion was that they should at once appoint two or more auditors, and adjourn for a week, to receive their report.

Mr. JACOBSON objected to an adjournment; they were a full body of shareholders, and to look into their own affairs, and an hour or two was no object. As men of business, they could examine the accounts and vouchers themselves, or appoint auditors to do it for them, who could retire into another room for that purpose.

Mr. W. LEEHAN was of the same opinion; when the meeting unanimously elected Messrs. Jacobson and Rex, who retired, and on their return reported that they had duly examined the accounts with the vouchers, and had affixed their signatures to the account-book, testifying them to be correct. The accounts showed an expenditure of £869. 13s. 11d., including October cost, and a liability of 1851. for timber, due to Messrs. Gabriel, making 1044. 13s. 11d., out of 3000., the nominal capital.

Mr. Rex proposed that the accounts, as audited and read, be approved and passed, which being seconded by Mr. REX, was carried unanimously.

Mr. REX enquired as to what amount was in the bankers' hands, and as to the residue, about 1500. of the capital: of what did it now consist?

Mr. H. MOLYNEUX stated there was about 151. in the Union Bank, and 1490 shares remained in the office, for which he held bills, notes, and other securities.

Mr. REX moved that all the unappropriated shares be offered *pro rata* to the present shareholders, which was seconded by Capt. RUMFOLD, and carried unanimously; upon which several of the large shareholders immediately offered to double their present interest, and give cheques on receipt of the certificates; it was agreed, however, to postpone doing so till the following day.

Mr. LEEHAN then proposed that the meeting proceed at once to the election of a committee of management and three trustees, under whose charge the shares, books, papers, &c., should be deposited with the secretary, which being seconded by Mr. HENSON, was carried unanimously.

Mr. REX rose to object to the qualification being 50 shares; it was too many; it excluded proper and qualified persons from being elected; being held so many as 50. He then read over the names of the proprietors, upwards of 80 in number, among whom there were 21 parties eligible, as holding from 50 to 150 shares each; still he contended for a lower rate of qualification. This led to a long discussion, which ended in the chairman again reading over the rules and regulations *seriatim*.

Capt. RUMFOLD moved and Mr. LAWRENCE seconded a motion, that the qualification be 10 shares, instead of 50.

Mr. LEEHAN moved and Mr. H. MOLYNEUX seconded an amendment, that rule No. 3, as read, fixing the qualification at 50 shares, remain unaltered, which was carried by 14 votes against 8, several parties declining to vote.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the rules and regulations read be duly confirmed.

A committee, consisting of nine gentlemen from the shareholders, was then elected.

Mr. REX proposed that the Union Bank continue to be the bankers of the company, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the auditors for their prompt compliance with the wisher of the proprietors, as also to the chairman for his impartial and able conduct in presiding. The meeting then separated.

LECTURE ON COAL GAS.

We were invited, a few evenings since, to the British School-Rooms, Oakley-terrace, Old Kent-road, to hear a very interesting and instructive lecture, by Mr. N. Defries, the well-known gas engineer, upon coal gas, its properties, and mode of manufacture, application to the purposes of light and heat, to cooking, to heating baths, and to that beautiful and well known invention the "Polytechnic Fire."

The lecture was in aid of the funds of this excellent school, and was attended by about 500 persons. Mr. Defries, in addressing the meeting, stated that he was fully aware of the importance of the subject upon which he was about to speak. Independently of that, he laboured under one great difficulty, in the fact that nearly all the apparatus before him was of his own invention. He would except the Polytechnic Fire, which was the joint invention of Prof. Bachmoffer, and himself; but as regarded the subject before him, it was an unqualified and acknowledged fact, that for all purposes of light and heat, gas was the best, the cheapest, and the safest means that could be used.

It was the best, because nothing could equal it in brilliancy, and ease of application; it was the safest, because even those sceptical bodies, the fire insurance companies, never rated it as hazardous; and it was the cheapest, because, for the sake of example, the burner he was about to exhibit consumed only about 4½ ft. of gas per hour, costing in consumption less than ½ d., and giving the light of 14 candles.

With respect to its safety, he begged to inform them that no fire ever occurred except through the grossest negligence, and even these cases he was happy to say were of very rare occurrence; while on the score of economy, the burner before them, commonly called Leslie's burner, produced the unquestionable result to which he had just alluded. The beauty and advantage of this burner were warmly acknowledged by the meeting.

The lecturer advised them to be very particular as to what glasses they used, and begged them to observe that with the short glass then upon the burner a light was produced equal in intensity to 14 standard candles, at the cost before stated, while by changing the glass for one of double the length, the flame was deprived of one-half its power, and the consumption materially increased. This proved the fallacy of using long glasses. He alluded to the burners then in use in the room, and said that without any glasses they were consuming an immense amount of gas in absolute waste; and advised the use of appropriate glasses, as the means of saving one-half the present expense. Leslie's burner, with a properly selected glass, was unquestionably the best and most economical that had come under his notice.

With respect to the general question of gas lighting, he hoped the time was not far distant when gas would be used for all purposes of lighting and heating in every house throughout not only this great metropolis, but the kingdom itself. Why not imitate Scotland—that land of economy and usefulness? When at Glasgow, not long since, he received an invitation from the engineer of Borrowtown to visit his works, and was informed that several hundreds of his dry meters would be required. A short, but rapid, journey in a post chaise brought him to the little town; and he was astounded to find that a few minutes' drive took him from one end of it to the other. Believing that he had been hoaxed, he directed the postilion to drive to the Gas-Works, and there found a solution to the problem. The engineer received him with great urbanity, and invited him to take some whiskey toddy, which he indignantly refused, and inquired where the several hundred meters would be used, when he saw four or five shops in the town.

It was then explained to him that there were only a few "self-contained houses" in the village, and nearly all the dwellings were divided into flats or floors, and each flat had its gas, and required a meter. The self-contained house is one occupied by an individual family alone, while a flat is part of a house, and most houses held under this system 14 or 15 different tenants. Looking to the immense utility of gas, he thought that we were the flats for not following more extensively in the footsteps of our far-seeing neighbours in the North. (Much cheering and laughter.) Scotland had no tallow-chandlers; gas was everywhere and everything. As regarded the general question of gas, he was happy to say that, although so much cheaper, its quality was much improved, but there were yet two or three companies in London who were more of coke merchants than gas generators. He considered if the gas companies obtained 3500 feet from 1 ton of coals they ought to be contented, as they would then have gas of the specific gravity of 450. He regretted to say that he had tasted some of the gas manufactured in London, the specific gravity of which was only about 300 or 370; this varying night after night, and at a distance, the public not being aware of it, and not knowing how to test the matter, had their gas from these particular companies, and, being naturally dissatisfied, did not add the spread of gas lighting. The lighter gas, being charged with sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia, was injurious to health, house, furniture, and fittings. He had tested by his photometer the qualities of all gases, and while one would produce a given quantity of light equal to 14 candles, others were not above 11. As a proof of the loss and injury to the consumer, he was apprehensive that, while 1000 ft. of the good gas were consumed, 1500 ft. of the lighter sort would be required to do the same, as light gas passed more rapidly through the burner, and gave less illuminating power.

He found fault with many of the provincial companies, and stated that if they did not manufacture better gas he should be compelled to erect opposition gas works, as he had done before. He would now call their attention to the mode of manufacturing gas. There was a bed of five retorts, with five ascension pipes, a saddle and dip pipe in the hydraulic main; 500 retorts might be used at the same time, as while one was being charged another might be drawn. Into these retorts the coal was placed. The dip pipe was to seal the gas, so that it should not return to the retort; the latter was being charged or drawn. The furnace beneath the retorts was for the purpose of getting up the heat, so that when the coals are thrown in the doors are closed and hermetically sealed, and the manufacture commences. The retorts may be charged with coal either by a shovel or a scoop, by the aid of three men, which is preferable, as the operation is of very short duration. Then followed the condenser, composed of zigzag plates. There were many modes of constructing the condenser, some with circular pipes, which he did not consider sufficiently powerful for condensation. He was aware that he had several eminent engineers before him, and would take the liberty of recommending his condenser to them, and would willingly lend them plans, that they might carry the object out effectually. He then clearly demonstrated the fallacy of using 12 inch circular pipes for the purpose. The wet lime purifier had two compartments, one above and the other below. The agitator was connected to the shaft below the bell mouth, and was intended to rouse the lime while the gas was passing through it. This was illustrated. The dry lime purifier was composed of a series of plates, covered with lime, while the gas in passing through becomes thoroughly divested of its sulphur. The lecturer then explained how it was possible for the gas to pass through the sieve not properly purified, and introduced a beautiful model of a rotary dry lime purifier of his own invention, which appeared very effective in its action. The gas, he said, could not pass through this without being properly purified, and it procured him, in conjunction with other models then exhibited, a prize at the Crystal Palace. The gas next passed through what was termed a scrubber, which was charged with water and that element having an affinity to the ammonia contained in gas, took up that material in its progress, and carried it off. The gas then passed to the gasholder, and thence to one of his patent dry meters, which showed the registration of the 600th part of a foot.

The dry meter was then connected with a water meter, and the lecturer contended that gas was much cheaper in passing through the latter, as gas possessed the quality of taking up any fluids in its progress, and by carrying water into the fittings they became injured and corroded, and the quality of the light materially lessened. The dry meter not having water as its agent, was not open to this evil, and the gas could then only take up its own deposits—an essential oil and naphtha, both of which improved the light. A model was then exhibited (amidst great applause), for melting wax, tallow, glass, and other dissoluble substances, without the hazard of boiling over, by means of a small gas burner. This he invented for his brother, Mr. Jones Davies, the celebrated cotton factor and glass merchant, of Houndsditch.

The final test was next exhibited to the meeting, with an illustration, that 45 gallons of cold water were easily heated to 99° or 100° Fahrenheit, in six minutes, with the consumption only of 38 feet of gas, costing about 1½ d. Some gas cooking-stoves were produced, and the lecturer illustrated, at some length, the admirable process of cooking by gas, which was making rapid strides in public estimation, and which, as a general thing, enabled the cook to save 1 oz. in every pound of meat, while the expense of the gas consumed was nearly defrayed by the good, pure, dripping obtained by the process. He had the honour of supplying an apparatus, of his own invention, for cooking by gas, for the Kitchen of the New House of Commons, which had given the highest satisfaction of all who had seen it.

During the lecture, a capon, some vegetables, fish, pastry, &c., were exhibited cooking at the same time, by one burner, the cost of gas being stated to be less than 2d. He had now great pleasure in showing them what was called the Polytechnic Fire. This beautiful invention produced the most marked satisfaction, being the complete representation of a roasting, glowing, coal fire, produced by gas, and, in fact, such a fire as an Englishman would feel at home with. Its great quality was, that in a second it assumed its glowing appearance, would continue the same for an indefinite period, and might be turned out again, when not wanted, at a second's notice. The lecturer explained that it was composed of thin layers of platinum-foil and fire-brick. Platinum-foil was indestructible; and any one possessing a gas fire of this character could hand it down as a heirloom to his great grandchildren. The fire was then shown with hydrogen gas, which elicited great applause.

The lecturer, after speaking for nearly an hour and a half, concluded by making a powerful appeal to the meeting in aid of the British School, calling upon them to lend a helping hand to educate the young, as the most effectual security for the due observance of the law, and most essential for the well being of society. He would extend his mite, and begged the committee to accept one guinea in support of the object. Inviting the meeting to taste the food that was being cooked, he concluded amidst great applause.

Mr. Donkin, the eminent engineer, then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, for his great kindness in coming forward with such splendid and expensive apparatus, and for the valuable lecture he had just delivered, which was seconded by B. Hawes, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The lecturer responded in an appropriate speech, and said he should always feel but too happy to step forward and lend a helping hand to all useful or charitable institutions.

PORTLAND IRON COMPANY, SCOTLAND.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—No Deed to Sign.

50,000 parts, or shares, of £2 each, paid in full.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq., Strand, London.

JAMES THOMAS COCKNEY, Esq., Lamb's Conduit-place, London.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq., Strand, London.

JAMES THOMAS COCKNEY, Esq., Lamb's Conduit-place, London.

JAMES REID, Esq., Fresham-street, London.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., Bow Churchyard, London.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, Strand, London.

SOLICITOR—J. T. Cockney, Esq., Lamb's Conduit-place, London.

BROKER—A. L. Bellinger, Esq., St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph George.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—AT THE WORKS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND; and 17 GRESHAM STREET, LONDON.

The Portland Iron-works are situated within two miles of the town of Kilmarnock, and within 12 miles of the shipping port of Troon, to which there is a railway direct from the works.

The plant consists of blowing engines, three blast-furnaces, foundation for a fourth, blast-furnace, engine-house, clay-mill, brick-kilns, nine other engines, boilers, pumps, and apparatus, work-shops, four miles of railway, and rail complete, and one mile of extra rails, with furnace bank, and several hundred tons of plate-iron thereon.

The Ironstone Fields, which have been secured by lease at very moderate royalties, consist of about 5000 acres, nearly 2000 acres of which have been fully proved, and found to contain the celebrated Black Band Ironstone, varying from 14 to 24 inches in thickness, and of the first-rate quality. The remaining 3000 acres contain a large quantity of coal and ironstone; and from its locality there is no doubt but it contains the Black Band also: to prove which boring is now going on, and should it be found as is expected, these works will then possess an extent of coal, ironstone, and fire-clay of the first-rate quality than any other works in the kingdom.

The coalfield (the lease of which is from His Grace the Duke of Portland at a very moderate rent) consists of 700 acres, and contains an inexhaustible supply of coals, having three seams of the first class, of upwards of 20 feet in thickness, besides an immense supply of fire-clay.

There are also nearly one hundred houses and cottages, besides the manager's house, stables, large workshops, and other premises belonging to the works.

Four blast-furnaces, which will be in full work by Whitsuntide next (a period of only five months), will produce 30,000 tons of pig-iron in the year, which alone at the present price of iron, would realise a net profit of 20s. per ton, or £30,000 per annum; 2s. only per ton profit being equal to £5000 per annum, sufficient for a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the whole £100,000; and there is no doubt one or two very handsome dividends will be paid next year, with regular dividends afterwards.

The class of iron hitherto made at these works has always been considered of the purest kind, commanding the highest price.

These works have the extraordinary advantage over any other of the kind, of being able to have a coal-pit within a few yards of the blast-furnaces, thus avoiding the great expense of carriage and the delay and loss often arising from the inability to get coals.

It is contemplated to increase the get of coals beyond the requirements of the works, and dispose of the surplus to the public, there being a very great demand for them, at remunerating prices.

Another source of profit may be named; that is, the fire-clay and brick-works, which are capable of producing great profit to the company, owing to the fact of a superior bed of fire-clay being worked on the estate.

There has been nearly £100,000 laid out upon the works, and with the great acquisition of ironstone fields now added thereto, they are evidently worth considerably more money; but as the proprietors have liberally offered to take £45,000 in cash, and 12,500 shares, for the whole, the board has had no hesitation in accepting their offer at once, being fully satisfied that the remaining £50,000 will enable them to erect four additional blast-furnaces, and put the works into perfect order. It is considered the coal, clay, and other advantages, will yield at least £2000 a year profit.

In inviting adventurers to join them, the board of management feel so confident of the undertaking, and of its capability, that they have no hesitation in saying they believe a more legitimate one has never been offered to the public with so many advantages.

The board of management have secured the services of one of the most efficient men as manager, and engaged one of the best smelters of iron in Scotland, with a good and efficient staff.

To dilate further upon the merits of the undertaking is quite unnecessary, as all persons acquainted with the manufacture of iron must know that the present price of it yields a very large profit.

It is quite clear that the extraordinary demand for iron for America, India, and other foreign parts, must necessarily keep its price for years to come; and when we consider the application of it to shipbuilding, railways, houses, engines, and other purposes at home, it is impossible to conceive that it can be reduced under a price yielding a very large income to the company: 12,500 shares have already been subscribed for, and as the proprietors take 12,500 more, only 25,000 remain to be allotted to the public. As operations are now going on, the board of management reserve to themselves the right of continuing them prior to the whole of the shares being taken up.

Applications for shares must be made according to the form below, and addressed to the broker or secretary of the company, at the office in London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Board of Management of the Portland Iron Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will insert my name as a subscriber for parts or shares in the above company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same upon the rules and regulations to be entered in the Cost-book of the said Company, and to pay the sum of £2 on each share when required by your letter of allotment.

Your obedient servant,

Name in full.....

Description.....

Residence.....

Referee and address.....

L'AGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

Enrolled in Paris, September 22, 1852.

Capital 1,875,000 fr., or £75,000, in shares of 25 fr. or £1 each.

COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE.

M. JOACHIM CHARLES NAPOLEON CLARY, 36, Rue d'Anjou, St. Honoré, Paris.

PARISIEN.

ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH, Comte MILON DE VILLERS, Member of the Legion of Honour, formerly a Prefect and Auditor of the Council of State, 6, Rue de Courcelle, Cite St. Philippe, Paris.

GERANT—Robert and Cie, 99, Rue Richelieu, Paris.

NOTAIRE—Monsieur Casimir Noel, 17, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

OFFICES IN PARIS—99, RUE DE RICHELIEU (temporary).

NEW YORK.

The Lord STEPHEN A. CHICHESTER, 48, Connaught-square; and Ormau House, Belfast.

The Hon. D. A. BINGHAM, Great Portland-street, London; and Newbrook Park, PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond. (County Mayo.)

GEORGE SUCH, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., 21, Nottingham-street, Regent's-park.

SAMUEL LILLEY, Esq., Walthamstow.

(The council will be completed at the first general meeting of the shareholders.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Kitchen and Grugnon, 76, Old Broad-street; Thos. H. Irwin, Esq., Liverpool; Wm. Newburn, Esq., Manchester; G. E. Seeright, Esq., Dublin.

SECRETARY—David Nisbett, Jun., Esq.

OFFICES IN LONDON.—No. 22, AUSTINFRIARS.

This Company has been formed in France under the law "en commandite" (which limits the responsibility of shareholders to the amount of their subscription), to work a valuable gold mine in Goochland County, Virginia, United States of America. The mining property consists of 430 acres of land containing all the requisites for mining purposes, and specimens taken from the gold-bearing quartz veins or lodes already discovered are found to contain gold equal to £16 per ton. One lode is 10 ft. in width, and runs through the whole estate. It is estimated that the mine will produce over £100,000 per annum when in operation.

In addition to the above mining property, the Company possess 75,000 acres of valuable land, situate in the counties of Tazewell and Logan, in Virginia, where the climate is one of the most healthy in the world. These lands are exceedingly valuable, not only for the agricultural purposes to which they are so well adapted, but also on account of the coal and other minerals in which they abound.

Shareholders will be admitted to a participation in these lands, each 50 shares entitling the holder to 50 acres, exclusive of his interest in the mine.

As some of the lots in so extensive a tract are of greater value than others, being, in fact, worth more than the price of the shares, applications for choice of lots will be recorded in the order in which they are made, according to a printed form to be obtained at the office; but any shareholder desirous of separating his holding in the mines from that of his allotment, must record the same at the office within one year from the date of the issue of shares.

Attention is called to the fact, that this property is within 14 days' communication of England, and but three days from New York.

The prospectus of the Company, containing a detailed description of the property, with the estimates, &c., may be obtained at the office of the brokers, Messrs. Klein and Grugnon, 76, Old Broad-street; of the provincial brokers; or at the offices of the company, 22, Austinfriars, where applications for shares will be received.

Nov. 24, 1852. By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, Jun., Sec.

L'AGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.

Dec. 1, 1852. By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, Jun., Sec.

THE SOUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY.

BALLYDEHOB, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

Held under lease for 31 years, at 1-16th royalty.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

Capital £30,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. To be paid up on allotment.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGING COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Coal Exchange, London.

EDWARD HUDSON, Esq., East Cliff, Sheffield.

WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., Grove Lodge, Sheffield.

HENRY JOHNS, Esq., 68, Upper Thames-street.

THOMAS MEARBECK, Esq., Sheffield.

JOHN PETER, Esq., 31, Great St. Helena.

E. H. RUDDERFORTH, Esq., M.D., Air-street, Piccadilly.

GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lombury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Croxley and Burn, 34, Lombard-street, London;

J. McCarthy Downing, Esq., 31, St. James's-street, London;

BROKERS—Messrs. Croxley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, London;

George Wilson, Esq., 6, George-street, Sheffield.

DIRECTING AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.

St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. & M.E., 19, Gibson-square, Islington.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Battye.

OFFICES.—33, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This MINE is situate in the barony of Carbery, in the county of CORK, and in the vicinity of the Crookhaven, Carbery West, Coshcon, Cappagh, and other mines, and extends over a surface of nearly 300 acres.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the veins and lodes of the silver-copper ores in the valuable and extensive mineral district of Ballydehob, now called the Ballydehob Silver-Copper Mines; and to re-open and work the old mines, held by the late Colonel Hall, and well known to be amongst the richest in Ireland.

Operations have been carried on for some time, and lodes opened upon, from which excellent green carbonate of copper, and purple and grey sulphurets, have been raised of great richness, specimens of which may be seen at the company's office.

Two shafts are now being sunk on the lodes, and by continuing the present workings, and making cross-cuts about every 10 fathoms to the north and south lodes, which can be done at a moderate expense, this part of the mine will probably soon repay the cost of outlay, and yield a handsome profit to the adventurers. Machinery is already being erected to re-open the old, as well as to work the new portions of the mines, so as to develop both more effectually; there is water-power on the mine sufficient for all present purposes, rendering steam machinery, for some time, unnecessary. The facilities for the conveyance of the ore to the various markets are very unusual, vessels of about 150 tons burden lying in the harbour about one mile only from the mine.

It is worthy of notice that all the copper mines in Ireland, such as Knockmahon, Berehaven, Ballymurtagh, &c., that have been recommended by truthful and competent authorities, have, in comparatively short times, returned more than 100 per cent. for the capital expended.

The proprietors of these mines have agreed with the directors to take shares for the full amount of their interest in the property, and, by the terms of the purchase, they allow a large proportion to remain in the hands of the directors for a considerable period, and one-fifth until a dividend shall have been actually paid.

From the favourable reports of the engineers, as well as from the present actually productive state of the mines, the directors have every confidence that as soon as the necessary works are completed, they will return an immediate profit to the shareholders.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, or to the brokers, Messrs. Croxley, Brothers, 30, Cornhill, London; George Wilson, Esq., 6, George-street, Sheffield.

Extract from Report of St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. and M.E.

Ballydehob mining district is based on copper schist, which generally contains copper ores of the richest description, minutely disseminated through the rock, and forming, as it were, one of its elementary principles; lodes running through this description of strata are predisposed to produce green carbonate of copper in quantity, which sometimes passes into large masses of beautiful malachite, and also purple and grey sulphurets of copper, very rich in silver—this is evidently the case in the open works of Ballydehob Mines. The purple and grey copper lode, now cut in the level south of the engine-shaft, is about 4 feet wide, and composed of quartz, rich green malachite oxide of copper, and solid grey and purple silver-copper ore of the very richest description (specimens of which, as indicative of a very rich mine, are now to be seen in the company's office), were taken from the forebore of the lode. Besides the levels, two new shafts are in progress of sinking, about 100 fathoms from each other, and pitched to cut the lode now working on in the level above alluded to, at a depth of about 10 or 12 fathoms, where it is expected, from what is proved in the level above referred to, within 2 or

THE ROYAL HIBERNIA MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 100,000 shares, at £1 per share.

OFFICES.—No. 17, GREECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.—HENRY LARCHIN, Esq., Queen's Head Brewery; and Higham Hill, Essex.

WALTER HILL, Esq., Gravesend.

GEORGE T. HALL, Esq., Gracechurch-street.

CHARLES HARRIS, Esq., The Baltic; and Wandsworth.

HENRY TURNER, Esq., Tottenhall, Wolverhampton.

THOMAS PATRICK ROBEY, Esq., London and Dublin.

JOHN GILES, Esq., Castlemaine, Ireland.

GEORGE DAVIS HEATLEY, Esq., Mining-lane.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., Fenchurch-street.

JOHN DOUGLAS PAYNE, Esq., Walsall.

FREDERICK J. WENLEY, Esq., M.D., Montague-place, Russell-square.

BENJAMIN F. GANDELL, Esq., Hans-place.

BARON REYNOLDS, Esq., Great Tower-street.

WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., Chapel-road, Dublin.

Peter Tindall, Esq., Gracechurch-street; Henry Tolkien, Esq., King William-street.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. Hills and Son, Dartford and Gravesend;

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITOR—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn-square; and 17, Gracechurch-street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Reuben Plant, Esq., Brierly Hill, Wolverhampton.

ENGINEERS AND CHEF MANAGERS OF MINES—Thomas Williams, Esq., of the Great

Weil Silver-lead Mine, the Clive, and the Vale of Towry Mines.

UNDERGROUND CAPTAINS AT THE MINES (FROM CORNWALL).

John Kessell, Samuel Harvey, William Kessell, William Roe.

These MINES, which are at present in active operation, are situated in the county

of KERRY, and are held under sets for 21 years. They comprise the Castlemaine,

granted by Lord Headley; the Lisoline, granted by Samuel Hussey, Esq.; and the

Clogher, granted by Charles Blennerhassett, Esq.; under the moderate royalty of

1-30th; and they extend over a vast area of most valuable ground, which is daily

affording additional proofs of mineral wealth; so much so, indeed, that the farmers in

their agricultural pursuits frequently discover lumps of lead and copper ore. The

Directors have succeeded in obtaining the usual letters of search from several

other large landed proprietors in this mining district, which comprises an area of

more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be diligently examined.

The mineral resources of Kerry, "the Cornwall of Ireland," have long been known to

be inexhaustible; the investment of capital in mining operations must, therefore,

not only prove highly remunerative to the capitalist, but equally beneficial to the

Irish people, by employing and fostering the industry of the population.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the company are as follows:—

The possession of three important mines, one of which alone has been recently

estimated, by a competent Judge, at £100,000 value.

The low price of labour, scarcely one-half the amount paid in England, and, consequently,

a material increase of profits.

The unusually rich quality of the mineral, which contains a large proportion of silver.

The great facilities of railway and water carriage,—one line of railway being nearly

completed, from Mallo to Killarney, to which the mines are contiguous; and another

projected from Killarney to Tralee. The produce can also be shipped, with little

expense, at Castlemaine and Tralee.

The friendly feeling exhibited by the people of Ireland generally, without regard to

political or religious differences; and the opening of the mines having been hailed with

delight by all parties, and every assistance most cheerfully rendered.

The mines will be worked on the Cost-book Principle, in strict accordance with the

rules and regulations therein contained.

At the company's offices may be seen very full reports from the following practical

mineralogists—viz., Thomas Williams, Esq.; Dennis O'Neill, Esq., civil engineer to

the Board of Ordnance, Ireland; John Conway O'Connor, Esq., C.E.; and Capt. John

Kessell; to the effect, that the three mines are opened on a soil abounding with

mineral, very highly impregnated with silver; that the facilities for transit are pecu-

liarily favourable; and that one of the mines alone is richer for ore than any mine

previously surveyed for many years.

The working of the mines was commenced in the month of March last by the les-

sees, who were anxious to satisfy themselves of their value before they offered them to

the notice of the public. They then feel quite justified in doing; having not

only thoroughly proved the lodes, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich ore, but

erected substantial buildings for the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

The present proprietors reserve to themselves a moiety of the shares as a compensa-

tion for the delay already incurred in obtaining the grants, making discoveries, and

erecting buildings, and hitherto working the mines. Feeling confident that the mine

at present in operation will shortly yield handsome dividends, the remaining moiety

is intended by the directors to be employed principally in the further development of

the company's resources. They also feel satisfied that no further call will be made,

the present proposed capital being amply sufficient to complete the necessary

machinery at each of the proved mines, as well as those to be opened; thus future

liabilities are guarded against, and success rendered certain.

Prospectuses may be had at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares to be sent to the Company's offices, or to the undermentioned

brokers, where specimens of the ore already raised may be seen:—

London.—E. L. Morgan, Esq., Bank Chambers.

Liverpool.—Alfred Woods, Esq., 9, Dale-st.

Manchester.—Thos. Warner, Esq., Stamp Office-buildings.

Birmingham & Wolverhampton.—Messrs. Payne and Pretty.

Bristol.—Messrs. George Edwards & Son, Shannon-court.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal Hibernia Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares in the above company; which I agree to take, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereof to the bankers of the company when required.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Reference.....

Dated this day of , 1852.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

In 25,000 shares of £1 each.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

This property is situated in the parish of St. Blazey, Cornwall, and is immediately

surrounded by the Charlestown United, Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis,

Par Consols, West Mount, and Great Fowey Consols Mines, from all of which ores of

the value of £5,000,000 sterling have been raised and sold within the present century.

The WEST PAR Set is large, extending about 500 fms., by 900 fms., and adjoins

and is bounded by the East Crinnis, Par Consols, and West Mount Mines, and is

traversed by all their lodes, it being upon their continuation that the West Par is worked,

in which property they are also intersected by the Great Crinnis cross-course. In the

vicinity of this cross-course, quantities of ore have been found in the lodes inter-

sected by it, in the mines immediately south of West Par Consols, and it is believed it

will be found to exercise a similar beneficial influence in these mines.

PAR CONSOLS, upon a paid-up capital of £7200, has divided a profit,

during the last 10 years, of £135,449

The plant has cost between £30,000 and £40,000, paid out of returns.

The present dividends amount to about £15,386 per annum. This mine

bounds West Par on the east.

PEMBROKE AND GREAT CRINNIS MINES have divided a profit of £206,000

At Pembroke in 1815, a very fine course of ore was discovered in the

Eastern Mine, which gave about £60,000 profit. The dues were first

1-8th, then 1-10th, and afterwards 1-12th. The mines have lately

been set to work again, and have already sampled their first parcel

of ore of upwards of 100 tons. These two mines bound West Par on the

south-east.

GREAT CRINNIS, situated upon parallel lodes, adjoining West Par on the

south, has divided a profit of £400,000

The great cross-course, which made the great quantities of ore in this

mine, intersects all the lodes in West Par. Great Crinnis is now being

set to work again.

Total profits divided..... £741,449

While it must be borne in mind that when the last two mines were in operation,

not only were the dues high, but wages, materials, and the mode of conducting

mining operations generally were very considerably more expensive; and indeed, in

many cases there is a difference of even 100 per cent. in favour of the present day.

At West Par an adit level is driven 140 fms., and intersects four parallel lodes, and

also the great cross-course referred to, at about 20 fms. deep. The main lode is 14 feet

wide, and of very fine character.

The engine-shaft is down 55 fms. from surface, but none of the lodes have yet been

seen under the adit level. The depth of the shaft under the adit is about 32 fathoms;

a cross-cut to intersect the lodes at that depth (32 fathoms) is now being driven; and

as the shaft is only 60 fms. west of the great cross-course, there is every probability

of rich discoveries being met with in the drivings upon the lodes.

To carry out this object there is an excellent 63-in. cylinder steam-engine at work,

of sufficient power to drain the mine to a very considerable depth. The account house,

smith's shop, timber house, &c., and all the necessary surface works are substantial;

so that no delay will take place in continuing the prosecution of the underground

operations with vigour.

An experimental shaft has been sunk to the depth of 16 fms., at about 30 fms. east

of the cross-course, which has laid open a very large and fine lode, composed of

excellent quartz, strongly impregnated with muffle and copper ore, and which evidently

improves in depth. The workings in the Par Consols have drained this lode, so that

the water stands at 15 fms. below the surface. The workings here will be carried on

with vigour, and will be immediately sunk at least 20 or 30 fathoms deeper, and then

levels driven east and west on the course of the lode, which will no doubt, prove very

successful, from the exceedingly promising character of the lode near the surface.

This part of the property is a most valuable addition, recently added to the set.

The reports which accompany the prospectus, the writers of which are eminent

mining authorities, are satisfactory evidence of the great value of the West Par Consols

Mines. Parties wishing to invest in the shares of the Company may have the property

inspected by their own agents, orders for which may be obtained from the office.

The lease of the property is held for 21 years, from 29th Sept., 1850, 1-15th dues.

The Company is divided into 25,000 shares of £1 each, making a capital of £25,000,

and conducted on the Cost-book System, under which a General Meeting will be held

every three months, at which the report of the Committee or the Manager, and the

statement of accounts, will be presented, and to which the attendance of every share-

holder will be invited.

A large proportion of the shares being held by influential and respectable parties,

only a limited number are to be disposed of, applications for which, and for prospec-

tuses, with reports, may be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 38,

Threadneedle-street; or to the brokers, Messrs. Price and Brown, stock and share-

brokers, Change-alley, and the Stock Exchange.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR

SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, the 9th inst.

By order, HENRY STONE, Secretary.

SOUTH BUDNICK AND WHEEL HOPE UNITED SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINES, PERRANABULOE, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 8000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share, and the remainder payable in calls of 5s. per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir CHARLES SHARPE KIRKPATRICK, Bart., St. Peter's-sq., Hammer-smith.

FREDERICK ADAM CATTY, Esq., Point House, Putney.

Capt. CAPEL COAPE, Union Club.

MAURICE EVANS, Esq., Great St. Helens.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., Coal Exchange.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

PURSER—Samuel Moyle, Esq., Bovington House, Truro.

SECRETARY—Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2, Winchester Buildings, London.

PROSPECTUS.

The above sets, now consolidated, were formerly known as South Budnick and

Wheel Hope. The former is a part of the Manor of Tywarhayle, in the Duchy

Lands, the latter is the property of John Thomas Peters, Esq. Both sets are in the

parish of Perranabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, and they extend in an east and

west direction about 650 fathoms on the course of some lodes, and are severally to be

held on lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, after the expiration of a licence to work the

former for two years, and the latter six months, or a longer period if required. The

situation of these mines is most important, having on the north Budnick Consols; on

the south, Wheel Albert, Goochaven, or Perran Consols, and Wheel Anna; on the

north-east, Sheppards, Wheel Golden, Penhale, and East Wheel Rose; and on the

west, Great or Perran St. George, Wheel Leisure, Reen, and North Wheel Leisure.

The enormous returns of some of these mines are too well known to require comment.

Wheel Leisure gave a profit of 70,000l.; and Perran St. George, a much larger amount,

from copper only; and the latter is now paying large dividends, and these shares are

at 100 per cent. premium.

South Budnick and Wheel Hope have for many years been held in great esteem,

not only from the well-known fact that the Wheel Leisure, and Perran St. George

lodes runs through them, but also from the peculiar geological features of the locality

and the existence of other lodes, as yet opened only a few feet below the surface, ac-

companied by a kylla stratum, highly congenial to mineral deposits.

South Budnick is for the most part virgin ground; but it will be seen from the plan

that all the Wheel Hope lodes, as well as those of Great St. George and Wheel Leisure,

run through this set.

Wheel Hope was worked to the depth of 65 fms. below the adit level, and produced

such quantities of rich silver-lead ore, that the adventurers erected extensive smelting

works for its reduction, and the extraction of the silver; but the influx of lead

from Spain about that time reducing the price to £8 or £9 per ton, caused the aban-

donment of this mine, as well as of most of the lead mines in the kingdom. More re-

cent operations have been delayed on account of the difficulty of obtaining possession

of both the sets, the importance of which will be obvious when it is explained that

neither of them can be worked separately, to advantage, without draining the other.

The deep adit is driven 150 fathoms, chiefly on a north and south lode, about 3 feet

wide (composed of spar and flookan, interspersed with spots of lead), in order to in-

tersect other lodes running east and west, several of which have been opened on the

backs, and very fine stones of ore extracted, producing 12 in 20 for lead, and from 50

to 55 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. It is the general opinion that the junction of

the cross lode with these lodes will be most productive, whilst improvements in ma-

chinery, &c., since the period alluded to, may safely be affirmed to effect a reduction

of mine cost, at the least, one-third.

Independently of these prospects, it is well known that a large and valuable bulk

of lead ore was left going down at the bottom of the engine-shaft, and from calcu-

lations carefully made, it is confidently anticipated that within three months from the

erection of an engine the mine will be drained, and considerable returns made, without

reference to the lead and copper that may be raised from the lodes in South Budnick.

Upwards of £5000 has been spent on the mine, and the labour of about three years

effort has been expended, and the results are immediately available, and it is

estimated that the total cost of the mines will not exceed £7000, including the pur-

chase of the sets, for which the lessees require £1200, one-half in shares, and the re-

mainder either in cash or from the first proceeds of the mines.

Applications for shares, in the usual form, may be made to Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2,

Winchester-buildings, London.

NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER OF GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 10 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BAKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in ingots, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

THOMAS SPENCER, VULCAN IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF CHAMBERS'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors. N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phoenix Iron-Works, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW. AGENT for the PURCHASE OF SCOTCH FIG-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, BARRON, AND CASTINGS. AGENT for the SALE OF ENGLISH BOILER-PLATES, ANGLE AND RIVET IRON, ANCHORS, CHAINS, CABLES, NAILS, STEEL, &c.

MESSERS. JOHNSON AND MATTHEY beg to inform MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS OF ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF and WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE WHARF," extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected STREAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING AND GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVER LEAD, AND OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for REDUCTION OF ORES OF CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles. The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respectability of character.

The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who confide in their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

MINE INVESTMENTS.—A FEW SHARES in some of the most promising and valuable of the progressive MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON are at present to be DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms. These mines are in full operation, and the underground works far advanced; while the machinery and surface erections being completed, purchasers have now the great advantage of coming in after these more tedious operations are concluded, and when the whole force and expenses are confined to explorations which will most probably yield valuable results, and which, indeed, are daily expected to lay open rich discoveries. Shares in the mines alluded to can at present be purchased at much below the real value, and in some cases even considerably under the amount paid on them. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports, along with the fullest information that may be required, may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom also application for the shares are to be addressed.

MR. LEBLAN TRANSACTS, for principals, BUSINESS IN HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Cuban, Cuban, &c. Also, BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, AND DEBENTURES. Mr. LEBLAN would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES; and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. He is acquainted with a SPECULATION, not connected with mining, likely to realise within three months \$125 for every \$25 now embarked in it; and parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.

76, King William-street, City.

MR. J. R. PIKE returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he received during his long residence in Cornwall, as a Mine Broker, and begs to inform them, for the greater facility of PURCHASING and SELLING MINING SHARES, he has finally arranged to RESIDE IN LONDON; and from the knowledge he possesses of the business of the country, he is in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS as to the merits of the many speculations in the country, and fore hopes to receive a share of their kind support.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 19, 1852.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MR. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, No. 3, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

MR. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—MR. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.
Caradon Wood, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.
Hawkmor, Calstock, Cornwall.
West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.
Boringdon Consols, Plymouth, Devon.
Wheal Sidney, Plymouth, Devon.
Devon and Courtenay, Tavistock, Devon.
North Tamar, Tavistock, Devon.
Gawton United, Tavistock, Devon.
Tavy Consols, Tavistock, Devon.
East Wheal Russell, Tavistock, Devon.
Wheal Russell, Tavistock, Devon.
New East Crowndale, Tavistock, Devon.
Devon Kapunda, South Sydenham, Tavistock, Devon.
Old Wheal Robert, Samsford Spiney, Tavistock, Devon.

December 4, 1852.

MR. THOMAS BROWN, MINE SHARE BROKER, RIDGWAY, PLYMOUTH, DEVON, has SHARES FOR SALE in Devon Mines of great promise, now in full operation, including Yeoland Consols, Bottle Hill, Boringdon Consols, Wheal Sidney, Tavy Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Gawton United, Exmoor, &c. N.B. All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, at his office.

MESSERS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, OPPOSITE CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI. Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (Tawton, Devon), &c.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE OF COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Bunsparrow, Galitz-Maen, Great Grinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, and in full operation, reports and particulars of which may be obtained upon application. The large amount of capital invested in mining, and the great want of facility for conducting the SALE and TRANSFER of this description of stock, has induced us, at the suggestion of many friends, to devote our attention exclusively to MINING AFFAIRS, both Home and Foreign. There can be no doubt that mining, if conducted on sound and legitimate principles, affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment; and, as we are daily in communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, we have the means of obtaining the most correct information, as to the position and future PROSPECTS, of the greater part of the MINES in DEVON, CORNWALL, and WALES; we therefore offer our SERVICES in transacting any BUSINESS, or obtaining any INFORMATION, connected with MINING, and any orders confided to our care will receive the best attention.

THOMAS FULLER AND CO.

Office Hours from Ten until Four o'clock.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the EUSTON STATION, London, on SATURDAY, the 18th December, 1852, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of considering and approving, or otherwise, the recommendation of Messrs. Jas. Robert Hope and Robert Stephenson, upon the future relations of this Company with the North Staffordshire Railway Company.

GEORGE ANSON, Chairman.
ROBERT BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.
H. BOOTH, Secretary.
CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretaries.

ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share has this day been declared, PAYABLE at the offices of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst. The certificates are required to be left at the office two clear days, to have the dividend marked thereon.

EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the NON-PAYMENT of the CALLS due on the shares respectively held by Edmund Rich Cundell, and John Batters, in the North Wheal Robert Mining Company, such calls being overdue more than one month, the Committee of Management of this Mine will, on the 14th day of December, proceed to FORFEIT such SHARES, respectively, in pursuance of the fourth rule of the Cost-book of the said Mine.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1852, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

J. H. MURCHISON, Secretary.

NANTLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT have much satisfaction in STATING to the shareholders, that the WORKS at the QUARRIES are NOW IN ACTIVE OPERATION; that slate may be immediately expected in the market; and that orders to a considerable extent have already been received for the same.

JAMES BACON, Purser.

MIZEN-HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY, CO. CORK.—The Committee beg to inform the proprietors, that SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS in the above Company, on application at their offices, 68, Cornhill, on and after THURSDAY, the 2d December.

J. S. CHATTERTON, Chairman.
W. S. LONG, Secretary.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of a 36-in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with equal beam; also, with CRUSHER and WINDING APPARATUS attached.—Tenders to be addressed to "The Chairman of the Committee of Management," and to be delivered at the Company's office on or before the 20th December instant. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

J. C. CHATTERTON, Chairman.
W. S. LONG, Secretary, 68, Cornhill, London.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—The REPORT on the VAULT CLUSE MINE, printed for circulation among the shareholders, MAY NOW BE HAD on application at the Company's office, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

H. H. ROOD, Secretary.

LIQUANEA & GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons holding Scrip Certificates in the Liquanea and General Mining Company are REQUIRED TO SIGN THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT of the Company on or before the 15th day of December inst., and to leave such scrip certificates with the secretary, to be EXCHANGED FOR SHARES under the seal of the Company.

By order,
H. FARRANT, Secretary.

MARIPOSA ESTATE.—I, the Undersigned, THOMAS DENNY SARGENT, do hereby notify to all whom it may concern, that ALL MATTERS IN DISPUTE between COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT and MYSELF, in reference to the above-mentioned Estate, have been ENTIRELY SETTLED. That I have received from the said John C. Fremont the amount of \$25,000, which was paid by me to Col. Benton, on account of the purchase. That I have CONSENTED to the BILL filed by me in the Court of Chancery against the said John Charles Fremont, for the completion of the sale of such estate, being DISMISSED; and that I RENOUNCE ALL RIGHT whatever to the said Estate, and all CLAIMS whatever against the said John Charles Fremont, or against the said Col. Thomas H. Benton, in respect thereof.

THOMAS DENNY SARGENT.

THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN OF MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—Colonel Fremont not having given this Company a location, and not having granted a lease of any property, in pursuance of the terms of the agreement entered into by his agent, David Hoffmann, Esq., and the Directors thinking it undesirable to endeavour to enforce the contract against Colonel Fremont, have thought it advisable to SEEK A LOCATION INDEPENDENTLY of the MARIPOSA ESTATE; with this object, the Directors are in NEGOTIATION with a GENTLEMAN of the highest respectability to PROCEED at once to CALIFORNIA, in reference to the above-mentioned Estate, and to obtain the concession of the Gongo Soco Mines in Brazil, who has just returned from California in the service of this company, and who has brought with him splendid specimens of gold, broken by himself, from mines which are offered for sale, and which this gentleman will have full power to purchase on behalf of this Company.

By order,
WM. NICHOLLS, Sec.

WHEAL FORTUNE MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this adventure, held at the offices of the Company, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, on Monday, the 29th day of Nov., 1852, Mr. LEWIS in the chair.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the rules and regulations of the Company, as also the minutes of former meetings, it was Moved by Mr. Storey, seconded by Mr. Harris, and carried unanimously:—That the rules and regulations now read be approved.

The financial statement was then placed before the meeting, and two auditors appointed to audit the accounts.

To amount of 5000 shares..... £5000 0 0
By amount of purchase, &c., of set, 3000 shares..... £2000 0 0
By amount of expenditure from Nov. 1851 to Oct. 1852, as per Cost-book..... 886 18 11=£2886 18 11

Balance in favour of the Company..... £2113 6 1
Audited Nov. 29, 1852.—Wm. Rex, Nath. Jacobson.

Moved by Mr. F. Roe, seconded by Mr. S. Ries, and carried unanimously:—That the accounts now audited be passed.

The secretary then read a report from Capt. Wm. Heath, as follows:—Nov. 26.—There is very little alteration in the shaft since I wrote you last; the lode is 8 ft. wide, with a good leader of copper and lead ores on the south wall, which is well defined. The shaft is more troublesome for sinking, in consequence of the water coming up from the bottom, which I consider is a good indication of copper ore below; we have to-day started on sinking the shaft on the underlay of the lode, until we reach to 11 fms. under the adit, after which we intend to drive east and west under the bunch of ore before spoken of, going down in the bottom of the adit level—present price for sinking, £12 per fm. The depth of the shaft below adit is 8 fms., from surface to adit 5 fathoms; the underlay of the present lode in the shaft is north, and we know there are two or three champion lodes further north, where we have reason to expect rich deposits of copper ore. An adit level has been driven 33 fms., 10 fms. of which, I have been told, passed over a good bunch of ore, in fact, I broke a good sample of ore; but as one adit only will be required where the lodes run, and with Capt. William Collins (for many years one of the chief captains of the Gongo Soco Mines in Brazil), who has just returned from California in the service of this company, and who has brought with him splendid specimens of gold, broken by himself, from mines which are offered for sale, and which this gentleman will have full power to purchase on behalf of this Company.

Moved by Mr. F. Roe, seconded by Capt. A. Rumbold, and carried unanimously:—That all unappropriated shares be offered to the present shareholders in the Company, in proportion to the number of shares they now hold.

Moved by Mr. Lelean, seconded by Mr. Henson, and carried unanimously:—That a committee of management be now elected, and that the remainder of unappropriated shares be laid before them.

Nine gentlemen from the shareholders present were then duly elected on the committee, and three trustees.

Moved by Mr. Ries, seconded by Mr. Netherwood, and carried unanimously:—That the Union Bank of London, Pall Mall, continue to be the bankers of the company. Thanks were then unanimously voted to the auditors for their prompt compliance with the wishes of the proprietors, as also to the chairman for his impartial and able conduct in presiding.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At the SECOND QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors, held on Wednesday, the 1st of December, at the offices of the Company, 6, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, JOSEPH CARY, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, it was Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by J. C. Ruding, Esq., and resolved:—That the reports now read be received, adopted, printed, and circulated among the registered shareholders.

Proposed by R. W. Gould, Esq., seconded by J. C. Ruding, Esq., and resolved:—That the financial statement and abstract of accounts be approved, and a copy thereof transmitted to each registered shareholder.

Proposed by Wm. Abbott, Esq., seconded by P. W. Gould, Esq., and resolved:—That a call of One Shilling per share be made on all the shares already issued.

Proposed by Wm. Abbott, Esq., seconded by J. B. Wathen, Esq., and resolved:—That the present Committee be requested to retain office.—viz., Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart.; Joseph Cary, Esq.; Maurice Evans, Esq.; Jas. Flexman, Esq.; Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, Bart.; J. Graham Lowe, Esq.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

MESSERS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 15% to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, by their steamers, LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON on the 30th of every month.

The Company's steamers also START for MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE on the 29th; and VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

NEWCASTLE SAFETY-LAMP.—The PRICES at which the NEW SAFETY-LAMP, invented by Dr. Glover and Mr. J. H. Carr, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, can be supplied will shortly be advertised in the Mining Journal.

M. R. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 10½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 25, Fenchurch-street; Young, Downson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss, and Co., Redcross-street.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL-BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopgate Foundry, Skinner-street, SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one, as at present used.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. LEAN BACOS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street. The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BACOS, ESQ., LONDON.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down to small pieces, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUENAN.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS (BAGGS'S PATENT).

In reply to numerous inquiries, the inventor begs to state, that an ENGINE, under the above patent, is now being manufactured FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON; and in the course of a few days it will be finished, and may then be seen in daily operation, crushing cargoes of gold quartz, and metallic ores of various descriptions, at the NEW REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL. Due notice will be given of its erection, and every facility will be afforded the public for testing its powers and capabilities.—All communications and enquiries addressed, in the meantime, to Mr. ISHAM BACOS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, will meet with prompt attention.

* ANY NUMBER of the PATENT STEAM STAMPS, from one to half-a-dozen, can be had within two months from the date of order.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES' GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building.—A great variety in stock upon the same principle. GAS BATHS from £7, by which a warm bath may be obtained for 1½d. GAS COOKING and HEATING STOVES for all classes, from £1. DEFRIES' celebrated DRY GAS METERS, 45,000 in use. Testimonials at the office, 145, Regent-street.—Manufacturers removed from Hampton-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

DR. J. DUNMORE LANG'S NEW WORKS ON THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. On Friday next will be published, a New and much enlarged Edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo, with a large Coloured Map of New South Wales and Victoria, price One Guinea.

A HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, including a Visit to the Gold Regions, and a Description of the Mines; with an Estimate of the probable Results of the Great Discovery. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, M.A., D.D., recently one of the Representatives of the City of Sydney in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. The Third Edition (three-fourths entirely new), bringing down the History of the Colony to July 1, 1852.

Also, on the same day, by the same Author, FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE GOLDEN LANDS OF AUSTRALIA; the Right of the Colonies, and the Interest of Britain and of the World. Post 8vo, with Coloured Map, price 7s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

SEVEN HUNDRED NEW PATENTS.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL for December, price 1s., contains a COMPLETE LIST of all the APPLICATIONS under the Patent Law Amendment Act, in addition to the usual scientific matter, including Mr. MCCONNELL'S NEW LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE, with Plate Engraving by Gladwin; WRIGHT and HYATT'S ROTARY ENGINE, with Plate Engraving. Numerous Original Articles, illustrated by Thirty-nine Wood Engravings, Specifications of Recent Patents, Reports of Scientific Societies, Correspondence, Monthly Notes, &c.

Hebert, 88, Chancery-lane; Editor's office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office, and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 55, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

MR. JOHN LEE, ENGINEER, STONNALL, near WALSALL, MANUFACTURER OF PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards; also SAW MILLS, &c.

The annexed engine (6-horse power, £150) is applicable to sawing, pumping, grinding, thrashing, &c., is made of the best material and workmanship, the boiler is proved up to 150 lbs. pressure, is well fitted, and by that means effects a considerable saving of fuel; it has a governor, which acts with such precision as to insure a uniformity of motion under all circumstances, which is one of the chief essentials to the safety and advantage of the working of an engine. The maker is ready to compete with any other engine of the same power; and believes that, according to the work put in them, in comparison with others, this is the cheapest engine ever offered to the public.

One to be seen at the works.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "ROPER ROPER." Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d. for children 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 6d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 6d., 3½d., and 3d. Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.



THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 10s	£13	13 1/2	£5 8 0	£0 7 0—Nov., 1852.
1248	Ally-crib (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Wales	4	2 1/2	13 1/2	0 7 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
3000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Balteswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	9 1/2	10 9 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	5	2	2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1851.
64	Boswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	—	750 0 0	—May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	265	—	470 10 0	8 0 0—Nov., 1852.
1000	Bryantall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	10 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 2s	13 1/2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	—	212 0 0	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
124	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	15	—	—	—
256	Conduvor (copper, tin), Camborne	20	100	—	22 0 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	8	—	—	—
124	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190	—	10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	395	395 400	295 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1852.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Guisul	5	6	—	55 0 0	—1850.
180	Doloeath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	56	—	855 14 0	—1847.
2500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	6 1/2	—	0 5 0	—Jan., 1852.
800	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80	—	2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	165	—	233 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	65	—	840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	290	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	—	1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug., 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	0 13 9	0 7 10—June, 1852.
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	—	22 0 0	—Jan., 1851.
3000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6 1/2	—	353 6 8	0 2 0—June, 1852.
90	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	—	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
50000	Great Onslow Consols (copper), Cornwall	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	7 10 0—Nov., 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	—	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	175	—	149 0 0	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
1024	Herodsfote (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	4	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	21	21	—	25 0 0	—Feb., 1844.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9 1/2	4	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13 1/2	—	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Erth	2 1/2	160	150	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1852.
100	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	—	685 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	—	1 0 6	0 4 6—July, 1852.
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	3 1/2	—	1 2 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175	—	10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851.
30000	Mineral Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	7 14 0	0 3 6—June, 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	239	—	256 10 0	7 10 0—Oct., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180	—	237 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	10	10 1/2	—	1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
4600	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	17	17	22 1 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1852.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranabuloe	21 1/2	40	—	240 0 0	0 16 0—June, 1851.
200	Phonix (copper, tin), Llanidloes	30	750	750	240 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	22 1/2	—	13 14 6	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
400	Rorington (lead), Snellicote, Shrewsbury	6 1/2	3 1/2	—	0 10 8	—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	140	—	265 0 0	2 10 0—Nov., 1852.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	197 1/2	192 1/2	51 0 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	187	184	205 15 0	6 0 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	—	7 1 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	8	—	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	135	—	875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	8 1/2	—	11 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralton	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	2 11 0	0 6 0—July, 1849.
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11	11 12 1/2	6 8 0	0 16 0—Aug., 1852.
512	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	7 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2	14 6 0	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
5000	Trevelyan Consols (copper), Redruth	7	2 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1847.
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	—	460 15 0	—1848.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15	—	402 10 0	—April, 1851.
120	Trevelyan and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	125	—	293 0 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	—	20 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	380	—	13 15 0	8 15 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranabuloe	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 8	2 2 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	210	—	192 5 0	6 0 0—Oct., 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	56	56 57	13 0 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	515	525	335 0 0	20 0 0—Oct., 1852.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22 1/2	—	8 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	800	808	220 0 0	20 0 0—Sept., 1852.
4280	Wheal Emswold and Alton, United	4 1/2	3 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Austell	7 1/2	31	10	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125	—	2339 10 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1852.
5000	Wheal Golden (silver-lead), Perranabuloe	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	8	8 1/2	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1852.
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	60	—	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	—	196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
612	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	35	32 1/2 35	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	135	—	72 13 0	12 1 3—Nov., 1852.
240	Wheal Par (tin, copper), Camborne	107	205	50	223 10 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
1024	Wheal Saron (tin, copper), Camborne	8 1/2	45	48	26 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1851.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwifear	9 1/2	35	35	8 15 0	0 10 0—July, 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	41 1/2	—	18 13 0	1 5 0—Aug., 1852.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	4 1/2	—	3 0 0	—March, 1848.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4 1/2	4 1/2	34 17 6	—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	130 135	200	115 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	44 1/2	43 1/2	53 12 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	13	12 1/2	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
100000	Marquesa Min. Co. (gold, sil.), New Granada	2 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov., 1851.
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	3 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	4 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1852.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	14 1/2	13 1/2	33 4 0	—July, 1846.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	31	31	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31	31	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb., 1850.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb., 1850.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Ashford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1 1/2	1	—	—	—
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	1 1/2	1	—	—	—
4000	Augusta Con. (tin), Bristol	1 1/2	1	—	—	—
940	Balhoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	1 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 6	—	—
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	5	10	—	—	—
3000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	5	3 1/2	—	—	—
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	—	—	—
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	—	—	—	—
1024	Bodmin W. Mary Con. (gold, sil.), Bodmin	11 1/2	—	—	—	—
120	Bollwall and Nappes (tin)	20	18	—	—	—
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	2 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	15	—	—	—
2400	Boscan (tin), St. Just	3	2 1/2	—	—	—
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	1	—	—	—	—
14000	Branch Goch Slate Quarries	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Bronfeyd (lead), Wales	—	—	—	—	—
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Ferrar	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
7500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwennap	1	—	—	—	—
2000	Bwlich (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	—	—	—	—
1000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	—	—	—	—
1024	Cae-philly and Carhnon, S. Wales	3	—	—	—	—
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcubright	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
3000	Carbarn (tin, copper), Crowan	5 1/2	—	—	—	—
2048	Carayorth (tin), St. Just	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
3000	Cartnew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
1058	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5 1/2	11	10 1/2	—	—
2848	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Colomb	2	3	—	—	—
6000	Cawson Hill (cop., S. Tawton)	1	2	—	—	—
200	Cefn Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	89	—	—	—
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	3	—	—	—	—
1280	Chyrras (tin, cop.), St. Endor	5 1/2	10	—	—	—
1024	Cilgarn & Wenden, St. Just	9	5	—	—	—
2000	Codmawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	—	—	—
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	9	—	—	—
1800	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	8 1/2	7	—	—	—
256	Craze and Bejaws, Camborne	25 1/2	19	—	—	—
612	Creeg Braws (copper), Cornwall	13	20	—	—	—
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	—	—	—
6000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	21 1/2	14	—	—	—
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	8	—	—	—	—
1000	Cwm Erian (lead), Cardiganshire	8	—	—	—	—
2000	Cyfnedd Fawr, Lanegryn	1	—	—	—	—
3000	Dalrhew (cop., lead), Brecon	1 1/2	4	—	—	—
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	—	—	—
3000	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3 1/2	29 1/2	—	—	—
1024	Devon and Cornw. United (cop.)	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
1800	Devon Great Tinctor (tin)	6	—	—	—	—
4000	Dolfrwyd (cop., Merioneth)	1	—	—	—	—
132	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	4	—	—	—	—
4000	Duke of Cornwall (tin), Lydford	1	—	—	—	—
3000	Dynwidd (lead), Wales	11 1/2	13	—	—	—
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
1306	East Baleswidden, Sancerre	2 1/2	1	—	—	—